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WANT DIRECTORY

VOL. 58. NO. 13.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1905

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AYESHA, THE FURTHER HISTORY OF SHE-WHO-MUST-BE-OBEYED

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD, AUTHOR OF "SHE," "AILAN QUATERMAIN," "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," ETC.

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INTRODUCTION.

ERILY and indeed it is the un-
expected that happens! Prob-
ably if there was one person
upon the earth from whom
the editor of this, and of a
certain previous history, did
not expect to hear again, that
person was Ludwig Horace
Holly. This, too, for a good reason; he believed him
to have taken his departure from the earth.

When Mr. Holly last wrote, many, many years
ago, to transmit the manuscript of "She,"
and to announce that he and his ward, Leo Vincenty,
the beloved of the divine Ayesha, were about to
travel to Central Asia in the hope, I suppose, that
there she would fulfill her promise and appear to
them again.

Often have I wondered, idly enough, what hap-
pened to them there; whether they were dead, or
perhaps drowsing their lives away as monks in some
Tibetan lamasery, or studying magic and practical
asceticism under the tuition of the Eastern Mas-
ters in the hope that thus they would build a bridge
by which they might pass to the side of their adored
Immortal.

Now at length, when I had not thought of them
for months, without a single warning sign, out of the
blue, as it were, comes the answer to these wonder-
ings!

To think—only to think—that I, the editor aforesaid, from its appearance suspecting something quite
familiar and without interest, pushed aside that
dingy, unregistered, brown paper parcel directed in
an unknown hand, and for two whole days let it lie
forgotten. Indeed, there it might be lying now, had
not another person been moved to curiosity, and
opening it, found within a bundle of manuscript
badly burned upon the back, and with this two
letters addressed to myself.

Although so great a time had passed since I saw
it, and it was about now from the author's age or
sickness, I knew writing at once—nobody ever
made an "H" w
open the sealed envelope,

first thing my eye fell upon
H. Holly. It is long since I
erly as I did that letter. Here

have ascertained that you still
say, I still live also—for a lit-

me into touch with civilization
of your book, "She," or rather
read it—first of all in a Hindoo.

My host—he was minister of

dy, a man of worthy but prosaic

reverence of the hard facts of life

in romance. Had he known what

o which I alluded, I wonder what

erson would have said?

I carried out your part of the busi-
ness faithfully. Every instruction has been

has been added or taken away

you, to whom some 20 years ago i

beginning of the history, I wish to in-

also. You were the first to learn of

Be-Obeied, who from century to cen-

clothed with unchanging loveliness

of Kor, waiting till her lost love

and destiny brought him back to

, therefore, that you should be the first

of Ayesha, Heesa of the Mountain, the

that oracle which since the time of

Great has reigned between the flaming

the last holder of the se-
Isis upon the earth. It is right, also

first among men I should reveal the

summons of the wondrous traged

n at Kor, or perchance earlier in Egypt

ere.

ery ill; I have struggled back to this old

nine to die, and my end is at hand. I

the actor here, after all is over, to send

hat is, unless I change my mind

You will also receive, if you re-

l, a case containing several rough

be of use to you, and a sistrum

at has been always used in the

Hathor, which you will see is

beautiful. I give it to you for

token of my regard; and as the

ence that is left me of the literal

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you will find it often mentioned.

will value it as a souvenir of, I

greatest and loveliest being who ever

It was her scepter, the rod

which I saw her salute the shadow

, and her gift to me.

also; some part of Ayesha's might

symbol to which even spirits bowed,

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the strength nor the will to write

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who know that it is true, and who

its inner mysteries. I wish you hap-

fortune. Farewell to you and all.

"L. HORACE HOLLY."

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ions

that it is useless to attempt to analyze, opened the second envelope of which I also print the contents, omitting only certain irrelevant portions, and the name of the writer, as, it will be noted, he requests me to do.

This letter, that was dated from a remote place upon the shores of Cumberland, ran as follows:

"Dear Sir: As the doctor who attended Mr. Holly in his last illness, I am obliged, in obedience to a promise that I made to him, to become an intermediary in a somewhat strange business, although in truth it is one of which I know very little, however much it may have interested me. Still, I do so only on the strict understanding that no mention is to be made of my name in connection with the matter, or of the locality in which I practice.

"About 10 days ago I was called in to see Mr. Holly at an old house upon the cliff that for many years remained untenanted except by the caretakers, but which I believe was his property, and had been in his family for generations. The housekeeper who summoned me told me that her master had but just returned from abroad, somewhere in Asia, she said, and that he was very ill with his heart—dying, she believed; both of which suppositions proved to be accurate.

"I found the patient sitting up in bed—to ease his heart—and a strange-looking old man he was. He had dark eyes, small but full of fire and intelligence, a magnificent and snowy-white beard, that covered a chest of extraordinary breadth, and hair also white which encircled upon his forehead and face so much that it met the whiskers upon his cheeks. His arms were remarkable for their length and strength, but one of them seemed to have been much torn by some animal. He told me that a dog of unusual power. He was a very ugly man, and yet, forgive the bull, beautiful. I cannot describe what I mean better than by saying that his face was not like the face of any ordinary mortal whom I have met in my limited experience. Were I an artist who wished to portray a wise and benevolent but rather grotesque spirit, I should take that countenance as a model.

"Mr. Holly was somewhat vexed at my being called in, which had been done without his knowledge, but soon we became friendly enough, and he expressed gratitude for the relief that I was able to give him, though I could not hope to do more. At different times he talked to me a good deal of the various countries in which he had traveled, apparently for many years, upon some strange quest that he never clearly defined to me. Twice, also, he became light-headed, and spoke for the most part in languages that I identified as Greek and Arabic; occasionally in English; also, when he appeared to be addressing himself to a being who was the object of his veneration, I might almost say of his worship. What he said, however, I prefer not to repeat, for I heard it in my professional capacity.

"One day he pointed to a rough box made of some foreign wood—the same that I have now duly dispatched to you by train—and, giving me your name and address, said that without fail it was to be forwarded to you after his death. Also, he asked me to do up a manuscript, which, like the box, was to be sent to you.

"He found me looking at the last sheets, which had been burned away, and said—I repeat his exact words:

"Yes, yes, that can't be helped now, it must go as it is. You see, I made up my mind to burn it, after all, and it was already on the fire when the command came—clear, unmistakable command—and I snatched it off again."

"What Mr. Holly meant by this 'command' I do not know, for he would speak no more of the matter.

"I pass on to the last scene. One night about 11 o'clock, knowing that his end was near, I went up to see him, proposing to inject some strichnine to keep the heart going a little longer. Before I reached the house I met the caretaker coming to seek me in a great fright, and asked her if her master was dead. She answered 'No,' but he was gone—had got out of bed, and, just as he was, barefooted, had left the house, and was last seen by her grand-son among the very Scotch firs where we were talking. The lad, who was terrified out of his wits, for I thought that he beheld a ghost, had told her so.

"He carried out your part of the business faithfully. Every instruction has been

has been added or taken away

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"See there!" he said, pointing to something dim and enormous. It was a mighty mountain not more than five miles away. There, on the edge of a plateau, sat a great ruined idol, a colossal Buddha, while to the rear of the idol appeared the low, crescent-shaped mass of a monastery."

her cult, more or less, should not have brought it to her. But I know nothing of such matters, and will not discuss them.

"I remembered also that Mr. Holly was acquainted with this place, for he had mentioned it to me on the previous day, asking if the stones were still uninjured as they used to be when he was young. He added, also, and the remark struck me, that younger than he would like to be. When I answered that I feared he would never take so long a walk again, I noted that he smiled a little.

"Well, this conversation gave me a clew, and without troubling more about the footprints I went on as fast as I could to the ring, half a mile or so away. Presently I reached it, and there—yes, there—standing before the cromlech, bareheaded, and clothed in his night things only, stood Mr. Holly in the snow, the strangest figure, I think, that ever I beheld.

"Indeed never shall I forget that wild scene. The circle of rough, single stones pointing upward to the star-strewn sky, intensely lonely and intensely solemn; the tall trilithon towering above them in the center, its shadow, thrown by the bright moon behind it, lying long and black upon the dazzling sheet of snow, and there, standing clear of the shadow so that I could distinguish every motion, and even the rapt look upon his dying face, the white-draped figure of Mr. Holly. He appeared to be uttering some invocation—in Arabic, I think—for long before I reached him I could catch the tones of his full sonorous voice, and see his waving outstretched arms. In his right hand he held the looped

drawings. I could catch the flash of the jewels

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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FIRST IN EVERYTHING

25,000 More
Post-Dispatches Sold
in St Louis
every day than there
are homes in
the city.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION ENTIRE
YEAR 1904

Sunday . . . 225,837
Daily . . . 148,833

BIGGEST WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The only St. Louis Newspaper with the Associated
Press day dispatches.

Japan refused to go on fighting merely for money,
Russia was ready to.

China proposes a Parliament. "Asia for the Asiatics" may yet be a fact and not a phrase.

Maple syrup was not used to christen the Vermon. Nobody wishes her to be "as slow as cold molasses."

OVERDRAFTS.

In the course of some depositions taken in Kansas City in a libel suit, the president of a Kansas City bank testified that a country bank having a capital of \$50,000 had overdrawn its account by an amount equal to more than 300 per cent of this capital. He also testified that such overdrafts by country banks were not uncommon.

So far as the St. Louis banks are concerned this statement is not borne out by the fact. Overdrafts of that exaggerated description are not only uncommon; they are never permitted.

If, however, it is true that elsewhere in the State banks extend such extraordinary accommodations to one another, it is a matter to which Secretary of State Swanger should give immediate and piercing attention.

Individuals are never granted such favors. To grant them to banks is to break down every safeguard of credit and put the solvency of every business man in the State at the mercy of any daring adventurer who may choose to take advantage of the neglect of public officers.

William E. Brockway, old time counterfeiter and forger, says that he may "apply for a job as director of the Equitable." There have been accusations of forgery, but not against Brockway.

SPIRITUALITY IN POLITIC.

In the latest number of one of the popular New York illustrated weeklies, "a great creative artist," who withholds his name, discusses "Christian Citizenship" in America as a failure and proposes the veneration of saints.

We have the secret ballot now, he says, and ministers and others who have genuine religious convictions can vote them at the polls without endangering "the food and shelter of their wives and children." Hence there is an opportunity for the "Christians of America" to control its political future by "voting for God and clean tickets."

"If they actually do this they will secure control of the police, the jail and the gallows, the power to tax others and to coerce the recalcitrant with the police, the jail and the gallows. But what then?

During some eight hundred years, from the beginning of the Middle Ages up to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, this same horse was thus dragged and driven to the same trough, but what is here complained of is that even yet he has not been compelled to drink.

In view of this fact, made patent by the fire cures and the water cures and other panaceas of so many religiously coercive centuries, it was the intention of the makers of the Constitution of the United States that in this country Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, Deist, Pantheist, Trinitarian, Unitarian and all others who claim hope for superior spirituality, should rely wholly on spiritual means and never on political coercive means in asserting their spirituality.

Lincoln's birthplace has just been sold for merely its value as farming land. Is there a decadence of sentiment in these United States?

HONOR TO BOW AND ARROW.

The abolition of the bow and arrow as the national weapon of China marks the end of the old regime and the beginning of the new.

In his decree the Emperor says: "Our dynasty was established by means of the bow and arrow and the art is still therefore kept up in the examination of officials and the drilling of troops." But the Emperor observes that military science has improved "greatly," and he therefore enjoins all, "princes, dukes and ministers of the eight banners to practice earnestly military art and attain the utmost proficiency." Bows and arrows will not be carried by officials when they attend state ceremonies.

The archer has been an important person not only in China, where he established the dynasty, but in England, where he was a capital force to destroy the baronage.

Prior to the battles of Crecy and Poitiers the man on horseback was the only man reckoned as a military asset. But when, in 1346-1356, the yeomen of England showed the King that victories could be won only by their help with their bows and arrows, a political revolution set in and feudalism declined. Only a rich man could afford to go to war on horseback. Any man could follow the King with a bow and arrow. The King had an alternative and altered his policy accordingly. Before, he had to make terms with the wolfish baronies; now he had to make friends with the peasant classes.

The Chinese Emperor honors

the "small man's" weapon. It did much for civilization and progress. Now that it is antiquated and useless, let the Chinese give it an honorable place in the museum of former goods. Then they can, with good conscience, begin to study the latest patterns of rifles and dynamite bombs.

Notwithstanding the uproarious rejoicing of the Russian entourage over their splendid diplomatic victory, the plain man who studies the facts rather than the ornaments will continue to surmise that the Japanese got what they really went after when Togo let slip his torpedo boats that dark night in February, 1904.

HE IS INCORRIGIBLE.

The Hartford Courant observes that "the President of the United States is not at liberty to indulge his curiosity and love of novel experiences at the risk of his life. At present his life is not his own, to do with as he pleases; his life belongs to the people. When he returns to private citizenship it will be different."

This is true in every word, but it is doubtful if Mr. Roosevelt will ever accept it in practice. Notwithstanding his long public service, beginning when he was a boy in the early twenties, he has not learned to distinguish between the public and private character of a public servant.

When a man reaches the exalted station now occupied by Theodore Roosevelt, it may be confidently affirmed that his private life should be absorbed in his public character. In every act committed even remotely or indirectly with the public interests his personal preferences should be put aside.

Mr. Roosevelt is showing himself a man of large mold, capable of wielding great public interests. And it is because of this that people wish he would not indulge his personal taste for strenuous adventure.

From a public point of view, his voyage in the submarine was indefensible. He risked his life, which, as the Courant says, belongs to the people, and he has no right to risk what does not belong to him.

But there is no help for it. Mr. Roosevelt has the "defect of his qualities." And since his qualities make him useful to his country and the world we must accept the faults inherent in them. In greatness there is always a vein of littleness.

Should the Chinese be as delighted with Mr. Taft as the Filipinos are reported to have been, the boycott will speedily perish.

DISCOVERY BY SULLIVAN THE GREAT

According to the late "Sunset" Cox, who is one of the best men in the politics of his generation, "it is not always the best men who get the best results for the public in politics."

There may be a dangerous heresy in this. If so, Hon. Timothy Sullivan, who is Sullivan the Great on the East Side in New York, is involved in its meshes. He has been to England to study royalty, to learn statesmanship and to improve his own methods of governing. On his return, he has announced a great discovery. It is that if the King had "sat up all night trying to find out the best w'y to be popular, he could not have come to a better conclusion than the way he has of going around being affable to everybody."

This is indeed the great secret of royal usefulness in the reign of Edward VII, R. E. L. and Defender of the Faith.

He has not been the best man in the world unofficially in his days of responsibility and he knows it. He also knows that every one else in England knows it. He knows, therefore, that he will be held to strict responsibility for the slightest symptom of relapse into his ancient irresponsible habits.

Accordingly, he "goes around," as Sullivan the Great, for reasons of his own, does on the East Side, "being affable to everybody." He strives to please, and succeeds better than he could possibly do if he were controlled by a haughty consciousness of superiority.

So far, Mr. Cox's theory is vindicated. Still, when a King, a boss or any other defender or depositary of the public faith shows the great and useful virtues of affability because of his own conscientious conviction that the people who are watching have reason enough for doing it, nothing tends more to confirm his usefulness and increase his affability than to go on watching him.

"Patriotic statistics have glorified a trade in raw products, out of which our competitors in Europe are making more profit than we are," says Harold Boice. These are the statistics which an increased Cabinet will peddle in the next campaign.

PARENTS AND THE PARENTAL PUBLIC

The member of the Chicago School Board who says that long school vacations make criminals, has an idea worth considering, but he uses the wrong word in expressing it.

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In Germany, a country of large families, it is found impossible to make the child labor law effective. Even school children are made to work, an official report says, at recess and in the two noon hours.

It is a mistake to say Loomis' "acting" is not fitted for the mission of trade envoy in foreign ports. At Cambridge, Mass., Minister, he showed a

SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—SEPTEMBER 3, 1905

POST-DISPATCH RECORD OF PROGRESS

Electric Railroads for Switzerland—Safety in Coal Mines—A New Form of Steel

Turbines in Sea Maneuvers—A New Ocean Cable—Attempts

to Focus Wireless Messages.

CALCIUM STEEL.

A novel material, likely to assume a high importance for the engineering industries in case the statements made in regard to its properties are borne out even partially, is called "calcium steel." This product is obtained from feldspar sand and a lime flux and is a compact, homogeneous, and plastic mass of great hardness, resisting oxidation and not affected by the influence of the atmosphere or of acids; it is also a poor conductor of heat and electricity. Its specific weight is 3.2, and its crushing strength about 2500 kilogrammes per square centimeter. "Calcium steel" can be worked like a metal, and can be filed, bored, chiseled, polished, enamelled, painted on, or otherwise decorated like glass and porcelain. For the manufacture of articles from this product two processes are available. After mixing the two components with water, the mass is heated to 1200 degrees F. and in a finely-powdered condition, the mass can either be moulded cold and compressed like bricks and the articles thus obtained heated up to the temperature required for the combining of the components, or else the mass may be simply melted together and poured out like metal in molds after having become liquid. The cast articles would have to be carefully annealed and cooled slowly.

Calcium steel is of a white color but can be colored by the addition of metal oxides or the like. Its extremely favorable physical properties make it an excellent material for water conduits, gas pipes, and other underground piping.

A NEW OCEAN CABLE.

The German Atlantic Telegraph Company is just laying out a new telegraph cable between Constantinople and Constanza, on the Black Sea. This cable is to be connected in Constantinople with the existing aerial telegraph lines between Berlin and Constantinople. In addition to the German-Turkish telegraphic traffic, this new line is to be used for communication between the states of Western Europe on the one hand, and Turkey, Asia Minor and Greece on the other.

The new line is supposed to assume a high importance for the economical interests of Germany in Turkey and Asia Minor, while greatly accelerating the transmission of telegrams between Berlin and Constantinople.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS FOR SWITZERLAND.

The Switzerland Government has resolved to convert the whole of the railroads in the country to electric traction and tenders for carrying out the enterprise are to be invited from the most prominent electrical engineering firms. Enormous sources of generating electric power are available from the abundant waterfall and great proportion of which power is at present running to waste. The State railroads aggregate 120 miles of track, of which 26 miles are double. Although the revenue from the railroads is already considerable and lucrative to the Government, it is anticipated that conversion of the railroads to electric traction will result in an increased profit.

MANEUVERING POWER OF TURBINE STEAM SHIPS.

Gradually the disabilities under which the steam turbine labored at its first introduction are being removed, says the Scientific American, and, when we bear in mind that the practical steam turbine is still in its youth, it must be confessed that the development to perfection is very rapid. The latest success is recorded in connection with the new steamship "Diana," which recently came into service. The two companies having in view the supposedly poor maneuvering qualities of vessels driven by the turbine, decided, in placing the contract for the new steamer, to impose exceptionally severe conditions in the starting and stopping tests. A clause was placed in the contract requiring that, as part of the acceptance trials, the boat must be required to pass a certain mark at a given speed and be brought to a standstill before passing a second mark-boat placed at a specified distance from the first boat. The conditions were considered to be so onerous that there was

FOCUSING WIRELESS MESSAGES.

In order to prevent wireless messages interfering with one another, endeavors have been made to send electrical waves only in one direction, as luminous signals are given off from a concave mirror. Prof. Braun has been engaged in experiments of this kind and in a lecture held on July 11 before the Strausberg University Association of Electricians and Engineers he announced that these experiments had come to a successful conclusion. Prof. Braun said that the experiments had been conducted with the aid of three antennae, each 120 feet long, which were recently built by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway in association with the Western Railway of France. These two companies having in view the supposedly poor maneuvering qualities of vessels driven by the turbine, decided, in placing the contract for the new steamer, to impose exceptionally severe conditions in the starting and stopping tests. A clause was placed in the contract requiring that, as part of the acceptance trials, the boat must be required to pass a certain mark at a given speed and be brought to a standstill before passing a second mark-boat placed at a specified distance from the first boat. The conditions were considered to be so onerous that there was

AMERICAN WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

Four-fifths of the teachers in the United States, according to a recent census bulletin, are women, and there are more teachers in this country than there are clergymen, lawyers and physicians together. In the proportion of women teachers to the whole number of teachers employed the United States leads the world, although in nearly every civilized country the greater part of the teaching is done by women. This is due to the general tendency toward the advancement of woman to a better place in this country. In 1890 the number of women in paying positions in this country was 3,914,571, and in 1900 this number had increased to 5,829,507. However, as the number of men in paying positions has also increased in the same time, it must not be accepted as certain that women are going to crowd men out of positions in intellectual employment through.

THE HEIGHT OF THE IMPROBABLE.

From the Boston Transcript.

We'd like to think the saying true:
"It's possible does not exist"—
The pleasant optimistic view
Of a distinguished fictionalist;
That in Japan the simple life
May parallel the militant.
And that the fan may wed the wife;
We'd like to think so, but we can't.

In thirty years, or thereabout,

The Japs have come to high renown.

They've turned their kingdom inside out.

And turned tradition upside down.

In Nippon human nature may

Differ from that elsewhere extant:

"Success" may have no settling day;

We'd like to think so, but we can't.

VAST COST OF FOREST FIRES.

From the New York Sun.

A million dollar fire in a lumber yard excites public attention and comment from Maine to California. Few pay any attention to the \$25,000,000 worth of lumber annually destroyed in the United States by forest fires. The price of beef, gas and railway rates is a permanent topic of active discussion and controversy. Few give any heed to the recent enormous increase in the cost of lumber or to the danger of an early exhaustion of our forest resources.

CONDITIONS IN THE STEERAGE.

From the Cleveland Leader.

In the arrest of the captain of an Atlantic steamer in New York the other day the fact was disclosed that the United States Government was determined immigrants should arrive in the country after voyage fairly comfortable. An inspector had made the trip in the steerage of this vessel and found the quarters about as comfortable as those in a cattle car. The food was execrable and the general conditions miserable beyond thinking. The incident also reveals the intention of the Government to force the steamship companies to live up to their promises.

FAILED TO CONVINCE WILLIE.

From the New York Statesman.

You should be like the chickens, Willie; just see how early they wake up in the morning."

"O, well, I could wake up early, too, ma, if I stood up all night!"

TO PLEASE THE ACTORS.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Blank is an awfully kind-hearted fellow, isn't he?"

"Yes, I took him to a minister show the other day and he laughed at all of the jokes."

ALWAYS BEHIND A MASK.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Nell: I don't care for her face, do you?

Relle: To tell the truth, I've never seen her without her complexion."

ONE PER RIDE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"What's this coupon?" asked the man who had just rented the automobile.

"It's the accident," replied the proprietor. "It's the accident

YESHA, H. RIDER HAGGARD'S GREAT ROMANCE, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

inding none. Here our strength came back to us, and Leo's hair, that had been whitened in the sun, grew again from gray to golden. His beauty returned to him also, so that his face was as it had been, only purified and saddened.

Well I remember that night—and the hour of illumination. We were heartbroken, we were in despair. We sought signs and could find none. The dead remained dead to us and no answer came to all our crying.

It was a sullen August evening, and after we had dined we walked upon the shore, listening to the slow surge of the waves and watching the lightning flicker from the bosom of a distant cloud. In silence we walked, till at last Leo groaned—it was more of a sob than a groan—and clasped my arm.

"I can bear it no longer, Horace," he said—for so he called me now—"I am in torment. The desire to see her once more saps my brain. Without hope I shall go mad. And I am strong, I may live another 50 years."

"What then can you do?" I asked.

"I can take a short road to knowledge—or to peace," he answered, solemnly. "I can die, and die I will—yes, tonight."

I turned upon him angrily, for his words filled me with fear.

"It is a crime," I said, "the greatest insult you can offer to the Power that made you, to cast back the gift of life as a thing outworn, contemptible and despised. A crime, I say, that will bring with it worse punishment than any you can dream; perhaps the punishment of everlasting separation."

As a man stretched in some torture den commits if he snatches a knife and kills himself? Perhaps; but surely that sin should grieve—if torn flesh and quivering nerves give for mercy. I am such a man, and I will use the wife and take my chance. Ayesha is dead, and in death as least I shall be nearer her."

"Why so, Leo? For aught you know she may be living."

"No; for then she would have given me some sign. My mind is made up, so talk no more, or, if I like we must, let it be of other things."

"Then I pleaded with him.

"Leo," I said, "are you so heartless that you will leave me here alone? Do you pay me thus all my love and care, and wish to drive me to your sin? Do not if you will, and my blood behead."

"Blood! Why your blood, Horace?"
so that road is broad and two can travel
e have lived long years together and together
id much; I am not minded that we should separate at the last."

"You speak roughly, Leo," I said. "You forget that I have had no sign, and that the nightmare of a man so near to madness that but a few hours ago he was determined upon suicide, will be a poor staff to lean on when we are perishing in the snows of Central Asia. A mixed vision, this of yours, Leo, with its mountain peak shaped like a crux ansata and the rest. Do you suggest that Ayesha is reincarnated in Central Asia—as a female Grand Lama or something of that sort?"

"I never thought of it, but why not?" asked Leo, quietly. "Do you remember a certain scene in the Caves of Kor yonder, when the living looked upon the dead, and dead and living were the same? And do you remember that Ayesha swore that she would come again—to this world; and how could that be except by re-birth, or, what is the same thing, by the transmigration of the spirit?"

I did not answer this argument. I was struggling with myself.

"No sign has come to me," I said, "and yet I have had a part in the play, humble enough, I admit, and I believe that I have still a part."

"No," he said, "no sign has come to you. I wish that it had. Oh! how I wish you could be convinced as I am!"

Then we were silent for a long while; silent, with our eyes fixed upon the sky.

It was a stormy dawn. Clouds in fantastic masses hung upon the ocean. One of them was like a great mountain, and we watched it idly. It changed its shape, the crest of it grew hollow like a crater. From this crater sprang a projecting cloud, rough pillar with a knob or lump resting on its top. Suddenly the rays of the rising sun struck upon this mountain and the column and they turned white like snow. Then, as though melted by those fiery arrows, the center of the expanse above the pillar thinned out and vanished, leaving an enormous loop of cloud.

"Look," said Leo, "that is the shape of the mountain which I saw in my vision. There upon it is the black loop, and there through it shines the fire. It would seem that the sign is for both of us. Horace!"

I looked and looked again till presently the vast loop vanished into the blue of heaven. Then I turned, and said:

"I will come with you to Central Asia, Leo."

CHAPTER II. The Lamasery.

SIXTEEN years had passed since that night vigil in the old Cumberland house, and, behold! we were still traveling, still searching for that mountain peak shaped like the Symbol of Life which never, never could be found.

Sixteen years had passed since that night vigil in the old Cumberland house, and, behold! we were still traveling, still searching for that mountain peak shaped like the Symbol of Life which never, never could be found.

Fifteen years we spent in Tibet, for the most part as guests of various monasteries, where we studied the law and traditions of the Lamas.

Leaving Tibet, we wandered east and west and north, thousands and thousands of miles, sojourning among many tribes in Chinese territory, and elsewhere, learning many tongues, enduring much hardship. We would bear a legend of a place, in the center of the edifice was a large building, evidently the temple, but near to us I saw a smaller door, almost above which the smoke appeared. To this door I went, and knocked, calling aloud:

"Open open, holy Lamas. Strangers seek your charity." After a while there was a sound of shuffling feet and the door creaked upon its hinges, revealing an old, old man, clad in tattered yellow garments.

"Who is it? Who is it?" he exclaimed, blinking at me through a pair of horn spectacles. "Who comes to disturb our solitude, the solitude of the holy Lamas of the mountains?"

"Travelers, Sacred One, who have had enough of solitude," I answered, in his own dialect, with which I was well acquainted. "Travelers who are starving and who seek your charity, which," I added, "by the rule you cannot refuse."

He stared at us through his horn spectacles, and, able to make nothing of our faces, let his glance fall

two hundred miles or so to the westward is a range of mighty mountains marked on the maps as Arkary-Tau, on which we spent a year, and five hundred or so to the eastward other mountains called Cherga, whether we journeyed at last, having explored the triple ranges of the Tau.

Here it was that at last our true adventures began. On one of the spurs of these awful Cherga Mountains—it is unmarked on any map—we well-nigh perished of starvation. The winter was coming on and we could find no game. The last traveler we had met, hundreds of miles south, told us that on that range was a monastery inhabited by Lamas of surpassing holiness. He said that they dwelt in this wild land, over which no power claimed dominion and where no tribes lived, to acquire "merit," with no other company than that of their own pupils' contemplations. We did not believe in its existence, still we were searching for that monastery, driven onward by the blind fatalism which was our only guide through all these endless wanderings. As we were starving and could find no "argals"—that is, fuel with which to make a fire—we walked all night by the light of the moon, driving between the hills, smiling and vanished. Then I awoke.

"Horace, I tell you that the sign has come to us." His voice died away in the darkness, but I sat still, brooding over what I had heard. Leo groped his way to me and, seizing my arm, shook it.

"Are you asleep?" he asked, angrily. "Speak, man, speak!"

"No," I answered, "never was I more awake. Give me time."

Then I rose, and going to the open window, drew up the blind and stood there staring at the sky, which gave pearl-hued with the first faint tinge of dawn. Leo came also, and leaned upon the window sill, and I could feel that his body was trembling as though with cold. Clearly he was much moved.

"You talk of a sign," I said to him, "but in your sign I see nothing but a wild dream."

"It was no dream," he broke in, fiercely; "it was a vision."

"A vision, then, if you will, but there are visions true and false, and how can we know that this is true? Listen. What is there in all that wonderful tale which could not have been fashioned in your own brain, distraught as it is almost to madness with your sorrow and your longings? You dreamed that you were alone in the vast universe. Well, is not every living creature thus alone? You dreamed that the shadowy shape of Ayesha came to you. Has she ever left your side? You dreamed that she led you over sea and land, past places haunted by your memory, above the mysterious mountains of the Unknown, to an undiscovered peak. Does she not lead you through life to that peak which lies beyond the Gates of Death? You dreamed?"

"Oh! no more of it," he exclaimed. "What I saw I saw, and that I will follow. Think as you will, Horace, and do what you will. Tomorrow I start for India, with you if you choose to come; if not, without you."

"You speak roughly, Leo," I said. "You forget that I have had no sign, and that the nightmare of a man so near to madness that but a few hours ago he was determined upon suicide, will be a poor staff to lean on when we are perishing in the snows of Central Asia. A mixed vision, this of yours, Leo, with its mountain peak shaped like a crux ansata and the rest. Do you suggest that Ayesha is reincarnated in Central Asia—as a female Grand Lama or something of that sort?"

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"Travelers, Sacred One, who have had enough of solitude," I answered, in his own dialect, with which I was well acquainted. "Travelers who are starving and who seek your charity, which," I added, "by the rule you cannot refuse."

He stared at us through his horn spectacles, and, able to make nothing of our faces, let his glance fall

to our garments, which were as ragged as his own, and much of the same pattern.

"Are you Lamas?" he asked, doubtfully, "and if so, of what monastery?"

"Lamas, sure enough," I answered, "who belong to a monastery called the world, where, alas! one grows hungry."

The reply seemed to please him, for he chuckled a little, then shook his head, saying:

"It is against our custom to admit strangers, unless they be of our own faith, which I am sure you are not."

"And much more is it against your rule, holy Khuilghian," for so these abots are entitled, "to suffer strangers to starve;" and I quoted a well-known passage from the sayings of Buddha which fitted the point precisely.

"I perceive that you are instructed in the books, the people of that country were, he said, warlike and very numerous, and followed agriculture."

"The stranger-man told us also that his people worshipped a priestess called Hesca the Hesca, who is said to rule from generation to generation. She lives in a great mountain, apart, and is feared and hated by all, but is not the queen of the country, in the government of which she seldom interferes."

"To her, however, sacrifices are offered, and he who incurs her vengeance dies, so that even the monarchs of that land are afraid of her. Still their subjects often fight, for they hate each other."

"What way, and what goddess?" I asked of her.

"The way of Love and Life," she answered, "that makes all the world to be, that made you, O seekes of Nirvana, and the goddess called Nature."

"Again I asked where is that goddess, and behold! she drew herself up, looking most royal, and touching her ivory breast, she said. 'I am she. Now kneel you down and do me homage.'

"My brethren, I knelt, yes I kissed her foot, and as then I fled away ashamed and broken-hearted, and as I went she laughed and cried: 'Remember me when you reach Nirvana, O servant of the Buddha saint, for though I change, I do not die, and even there I shall be with you who once have given me worship.'

"And it is so, my brethren, it is so; for though I obtained salvation for my sins and suffered much for it through many existences, yet I cannot be rid of her, and for me Nirvana is still far, far away."

And Kou-en placed his withered hands before his face and sobbed.

When his calm was somewhat restored we tried to extract further information from him, but with poor results, so far as the priestess was concerned.

He said that he did not know what religious he belonged, and did not care, but thought that it must be an evil one. She went away the next morning with the army, and he never saw or heard of her any more. Yes, he had heard one thing, for the abbot of that day had told the brethren. The priestess was the real general of the army, not the king or the queen, the latter of whom hated her. It was by her will that they pushed on northward across the desert to some country beyond the mountains, where she desired to establish herself and her worship.

We asked if there really was any country beyond the mountains, and he answered weakly that he believed so.

Either in this or in some previous existence he had heard that people lived there who worshipped fire. Then the memory of that fancied transgression again began to afflict Kou-en's innocent old heart, and he crept away lamenting and was seen no more for a week. Nor would he ever speak to us of this matter. But we spoke of it much with hope and wonder, and made up our minds that we would at once ascend this mountain.

light of day. Nay, I will confess it that you may know how vile a thing I am—I whom perhaps you have thought holy—like yourselves. That woman, if woman she were, lit a fire in my heart which will not burn out, oh! and more, more," and he rocked himself to and fro upon his stool while tears of contrition trickled from beneath his horn spectacles, "she made me worship her!"

"For first she asked me of my faith and listened eagerly as I expounded it, hoping that the light would come into her heart; then, after I had finished, she said:

"The way of Renunciation and your Nirvana a most excellent Nothingness which some would think it scarce worth while to strive so hard to reach. Now I will show you a more joyous way and a goddess more worthy of your worship."

"What way, and what goddess?" I asked of her.

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INDIAN TERRITORY IS IN FAVOR OF A SINGLE STATE

Sentiment Does Not Favor Admission Into the Union by Combination With Oklahoma.

MASS MEETING WILL SOON BE CALLED

Prosperity of Section Is Great and All Classes of Citizens Feel They Are Entitled to Separate Representation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

PAUL'S VALLEY, I. T., Sept. 2.—A meeting of various prominent men of the various nations of Indian Territory was held here to prepare plans for a single statehood convention or mass meeting which will be held in the near future at either Paul's Valley, Ardmore or South McAlester.

The meeting was well attended and was most representative of the leading men of the Territory.

Letters were seen from most prominent white and Indian citizens over the territory which leaves no question as to the wholesale sentiment of some of the most prominent interests of the territory on the single statehood question, and the owners of the letters are unanimous in their endorsement of the proposed mass territory convention call, and emphatic denunciation of the Muscogee spirit of dividing the commercial and political and social interests of the territories.

From the most reliable source the information comes that the conference already held on such a broad and at the same time unmistakable basis that the Indian Territory single statehood convention will be one of the most rousing mass conventions ever held in the territories.

Speaking of the matter, one of the turned visitors to the Muskogee convention stated:

"The spirit of progress has taken too firm a hold on the people of Indian Territory to permit of the Muskogee convention going unchallenged. The spirit of the Indian Territory and its untold number of honest, hard-working, economical, financial and social friends, is for great things and still greater things and while there are intelligent interests of Indian Territory that are opposed to statehood, the whole rest of people of Indian Territory, as they

are made up of merchants, farmers, manufacturers, bankers and other interests feel that the spirit of personal interests and individual preference should have no place in the actions of men at this status of the territorial affairs."

From all over the Indian Territory letters are being received bailing the single statehood demonstration with enthusiasm. Delegates are assured from every judicial district in the territory and letters of the most enthusiastic nature are coming in from Oklahoma.

A prominent citizen and attorney of Muskogee in this city whom it is believed is on the new convention committee, while not admitting his relations with them, between them, is more than they can fall in love with each other. They quarrel over a trivial matter.

Yester evening Maria, his wife, put her husband, Leonov, up for a display of vanity. Piqued, she seeks to wreak her vengeance.

According to supper in a restaurant she is most disagreeable, and an unpleasant acquaintance. Leonov, a clever writer, and an otter, Maria, to have her way.

Maria also takes on herself the blame for the flirtation. She and Leonov go for a walk and Leonov sketches her. A clever girl he thinks them.

MY LOVE AFFAIR

The Story of a Young Girl's Heart

By SOPHIE WITTE

SISTER OF THE RUSSIAN PEACE ENVOY

Translated from the Russian by Herman Bernstein

(Copyrighted)

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Maria Sergeyeva, a Russian girl, staying at Carlsbad with her sister and brother-in-law, meets Yury Vasilievich, a young painter, who is in love with her. They fall in love with each other.

According to supper in a restaurant she is most disagreeable, and an unpleasant acquaintance. Leonov, a clever writer, and an otter, Maria, to have her way.

Maria also takes on herself the blame for the flirtation. She and Leonov go for a walk and Leonov sketches her. A clever girl he thinks them.

angelic character to listen to everything you say without taking offense."

"Is that so? For instance?"

"For instance, your sneering at my weakness for rags, your offensive insinuations about certain filthy books which I do not read at all."

"Excuse me!" Leonov interrupted here. "Why do you buy filthy books if you do not read them? It can't be that you buy those books simply to throw them in the feet of passers-by on the street!"

"What do you mean by this?" I asked in a faint voice, endeavoring to retain my self-possession. "Do you mean to say that I purposely dropped that book before you?"

He burst into laughter, without lifting his eyes from the drawing. "Was it done accidentally? Then the drops and the parasol were also dropped accidentally?"

"Yury Vasilievich, why don't you say plainly that I was running after you?"

"If not after me, you certainly did not run from me."

At this moment I lost control of myself and I cried:

"This is terrible! It is shameful! Now you are not merely offending me, you are abusing me! You may think of me whatever you like."

"Thanks for your magnanimous permission," he interposed, looking at me on heedless of his sarcastic remark: "You may think of me whatever you like—I do not value your opinion."

"You value nobody's except your own," he added, hastily, interrupting me.

"If not after me, you certainly did not run from me."

Now I understood that for over an hour I was posing for Leonov, without suspecting it.

What is this? Is it possible that the clock has struck twice?

Perhaps I was mistaken. Soon the church clock will strike. I'll wait one more minute.

We employ first-class workmen and do all our work satisfactorily.

Best quality Gingham papers in the newest shades, sold at 10¢ per yard; our

Plus Gold Paper, 7¢ per yard.

Tapestry and Oriental Va-

riety paper, sizes up to \$1.00; our

price 25¢.

He burst into loud laughter, passing his hand over his coat pocket, where he had hidden away his album.

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He left off whistling, but began to sing softly a very sad melody without words.

"This is unbearable!" I cried, clasping my head with both hands, unable to control my sobs.

"It is a headache!" said Leonov in an earnest tone, but his eyes betrayed distress.

"Then he uttered the word 'headache' I shuddered, as if pricked by a pin.

Feeling his own nervous instability.

Nudging my nervousness, Leonov turned toward me quickly: "You do feel cold?"

Receiving no reply he added, gazing into my eyes with alarm:

"What is the matter with you? Are you not ill?"

"I don't know what is the matter with me," I said in a voice choked with tears.

And, indeed, I did not know what was the matter with me.

Then you seriously think that I met

Yury Ilyich in the doctor's house accidentally, that I paid him a visit accidentally, that I was at the convent at Scheibnau accidentally where I had the happiness of making your acquaintance? Pardon me for my unkind frankness, but I really don't take you to be so good."

"So stupid," I tried to help him out.

"So short-sighted," he corrected me out of politeness.

"Why didn't you avail yourself of the opportunity to make my acquaintance before, when, according to your opinion, I tried to force it upon you?" I ventured to ask him after some hesitation.

"Because I sought a correct introduction, not a watering-place adventure.

Saying this he rose to his feet.

"Have you finished your sketch?" I asked, anxious to change the conversation.

"Yes, the rough copy."

"Let me see it!" I stretched out my hand again and resumed his work.

"What a disagreeable character you have!" I exclaimed, sincerely.

He looked at me with a sarcastic smile.

"I am very glad that there is at least some similarity in us."

I protested hotly.

"There is certainly no similarity in our character! On the contrary, mine is a very amiable character."

"Unusually amiable," he said, with a smile. "It is tender, gentle, even-tempered, yielding and not at all capricious."

"And not at all susceptible to offense."

I hastened to add.

"Of course not! You are always ready to offend others."

"No, I, but you offend."

"I?" he queried, with feigned surprise.

"Yes, you, you, you!" I repeated enthusiastically. "And one must have my

hand again and resume his work.

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TENNESSEE COAL MINERS' WAR IN THE CLOUDS

Annual Struggle Between Capital and Labor Leads to Assassinations and Encampment of Troops at Tracy City.

BEAUTIFUL SETTING FOR MILITARY DRAMA

Effort to Open Mines Under Militia Guard Fails Because of a Lack of Men Willing to Face the Ostracism of the Organized and Union Strikers.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

TRACY CITY, Tenn., Aug. 2—Here on the crest of a Cumberland mountain spur, 2200 feet above Tennessee's farmland checkerboard, the Third Regiment of the State militia is bivouacked, ready to remain until the feeling between the union and non-union miners and their respective sympathizers has subsided sufficiently to make further presence of troops seem unnecessary.

Knaki-clad sons of the Southland by day patrol the streets of this little (but oh my!) mining village, and by night do sentry duty on Hobbs' Hill and other heights overlooking Tracy City, just as their fathers and grandfathers did on Lookout Mountain, not so many miles away, almost a half century ago.

It is no joke, this picketing of Tracy City. While there is no avowedly hostile army camped near by, there are hundreds of men living amid the brush on the mountain sides who have sharp-shooting ability of high order, who are laboring under the strain of sea or fanned grievances, and who regard the presence of Tennessee's soldiery as an invasion of their rights.

In the past some of these men have earned a reputation for adopting radical means to accomplish their ends.

They burned stockades when the State was employing convict labor in the Tracy City mines, and drove the convicts off the mountain.

They are credited with having routed, too, companies of soldiers whom the State sent to protect the convicts.

More recently men who live on this mountain have assassinated two men and seriously wounded another because they were about to open a non-union coal mine.

Incidentally, they have done some promiscuous and unhealthy shooting. Had this occurred in a community whose previous reputation for orderly conduct was immaculate, the developments might have been different.

But when these tragic tales of Tracy City reached the ears of Gov. John Isaac Cox at Nashville, coupled with a report from Sheriff Gus Meeks that he was unable to cope with the situation, the Third Tennessee, Col. Carey Spence commanding, was ordered to the mountain top to keep order.

It arrived Monday and has kept perfect peace since. But threats are freely made that miniature war will break out again when the soldiers leave. It is even possible it may occur while they are there.

All Tennessee is agitated over the possibility of a latter-day "battle above the clouds." All Tennessee is talking about the action of Gov. Cox in chasing Col. Spencer's command from the dress parades and dances of its annual encampment at Harriman to the stern realities of duty at Tracy City. The officials of the Miners' Union are a unit in declaring the presence of the troops unnecessary. So do the members of the union. Everybody else, however, seems satisfied at the Governor's action.

One of the most picturesque phases of the seemingly perennial conflict between labor and capital is illustrated by the story of which the present situation may or may not be the climax. There have been, of course, Titanic struggles between the forces of the opposing sides, even much more gigantic mining controversies, but none combined the unique and dramatic situations embodied in the present "argument."

Setting of the Stage.

In the first place, the stage for a labor controversy was never placed in a more beautiful setting. Nature did itself when it built the spur of the Cumberland Mountains, over the crest of which Tracy and its encircling network of coal mines is situated.

The railway that climbs to Tracy City starts skyward at the town of Cowan. It follows the mountain side to the top, but seems to lose its way in grass and flowers again and again en route. The traveler to Tracy feels his eye on hills beautifully green-carpeted, on monarch forest trees, on foliage that is indescribably gorgeous when kissed by the summer sun. The tracks glisten like parallel bars of silver, when visible between the interlacing treetops ahead, as the train puffs upward.

The beauty of this mountain has long been appreciated. Regarded as an ideal place for study and recreation, it was selected as the site of the University of the South, the great Episcopal institution of learning of this section. The town of Sewanee is built about the university high up the mountain side. Through Sewanee the tourists pass on their way to Tracy City.

Tracy City may be described as the next thing to a summer resort—both geographically and atmospherically. Between Sewanee and Tracy, although closer to Tracy, is Montezuma, where the Tennessee Chautauqua is held and where some of Tennessee's most prominent families permit the mountain breezes to fan their lagging energies during the heated term.

The same cooling saphyr that bring



head and heart. Henley fell, dying with a hole between his eyes, into the arms of McGovern, who had been hit in the head. He had also been struck in the head, but the shot had been deflected by his miner's lamp.

McGovern pulled his revolver, he says, and emptied it at the thicket, but elicited no response. Seeing Henley dead, he left him and ran back into the mine.

"I saw McGovern come in, all covered with blood," Sheriff Meeks said subsequently to Post-Dispatch correspondents, and he asked me to get him a doctor. I told him I couldn't do it, as I had to guard the rest of the men and the bodies of Rust and Henley. I couldn't see anybody in the thicket, and I did not pursue the men who did the shooting."

The triple shooting set the entire mountain afame with excitement.

The excitement was increased the next day when it was reported that another nonunion miner had been shot at one of the other mines. It was further augmented the following day when the funeral of Rust and Henley occurred.

The mountain air was charged and surcharged with reputed threats and stories of additional assassinations in prospect.

Sunday Sheriff Meeks formally requested the Governor to send troops. He said such threats had been made against the life of himself and his deputies as to make it unsafe for him to make any arrests.

Gov. Cox had previously kept in touch with the situation. He had kept himself advised of developments from the time he received the report of the assassination of Rust and Henley. He had quietly arranged with Adjutant-General Harvey H. Hannah to have the Third Regiment ready to break its encampment at Harriman and start for Tracy City at notice.

On receipt of Meeks' message Gov. Cox secretly ordered the militia to start for Tracy and then started there himself. He arrived here Sunday. In the afternoon he addressed the citizens, in the evening the miners. The men from the backwoods and the mountain sides came in to hear him. Gov. Cox told both assemblies the same things. He said the great State of Tennessee would not attempt to settle the disputes between capital and labor or between union and nonunion men, but that it would see that peace and order were preserved and would send troops to Tracy for that purpose. In fact he had started them here at the time.

Even while the meeting was going on, it was reported next morning, shots had been fired into the home of Anderson Shadrach, a former union leader who deserted the organization.

Gov. Cox returned home Monday and seven companies of the Third Regiment arrived here the same day from Harriman with a complement of National Guard officers and Capt. Charles B. Hogan, Signal Corps, and First Lieutenant C. O. Thomas Jr., First Cavalry, of the United States Army. The union men made no demonstration when the troops arrived, although declaring their coming unnecessary. J. H. Cannon, the local leader, called on Col. Spence and asked him to treat the union men fairly, saying they would aid him in preserving peace.

The officials of the miners' union say they depose as deeply as anyone the killing of Henley and Henley and the shooting of McGovern. Joe Vasey, of Tennessee, is an older man, probably 40. He had been a miner, an active union member. It is said he was at one time President of a miners' local union at Tracy. However, it seems that he withdrew from the union. Union officials say he withdrew after the strike had been declared at the Nunnelly-Ridge mines.

There was a particularly bitter feeling against McGovern on the part of the union miners and the feeling extended, in a way, to Rust, his associate, less of what they called a "scab" mine. It was announced publicly that the mine would be opened Thursday last week and on that day Rust, McGovern and about 12 employees, one of them "Dick" Henley, kept their promises and opened the mine. Threats had been made, it appears, that the mine would never be run as a nonunion mine. The lessees, fearing trouble, invited Sheriff Gus Meeks of Grundy County to furnish protection, and Meeks and his wife came to Reid Hill. He also commissioned McGovern and Rust as deputy sheriffs.

The party entered and proceeded to inspect the mine without opposition. Each man wore a miner's cap and miner's lamp, lighted, was fastened to the front of his cap. From the entrance of the Reid Hill mine, which faces Tracy City from the east, the cut runs east for about one hundred yards. From that point the prior owners of the mine had cut an arch through the mine to an exit on the south. This exit opened on a flat surface, where the plate was hauled out and dumped. Just past the slate dump was a small gulley from which another hill arose, thickly covered with underbrush.

After being in the mine about an hour with the Sheriff, his deputy and the miners, Rust and McGovern, walked out on the exit, accompanied, it happened, only by Henley. They had taken but a few steps when at least three rifles cracked out in the underbrush.

Rust toppled over in his tracks, dead, without a word. He was shot in the

gut, and the bullet passed through his heart.

The miners, too, are bitter at Sheriff Meeks. Meeks, on the other hand, says he has done his duty as far as possible. He says his and his deputies have been threatened with assassination.

Meeks is serving his second term. The miners look as if he will never serve another. The Sheriff looks as if he had held office as long now as he cares to. He is a rather slender, sharp-featured and young-looking mountaineer.

It is an easy job, however, this being Sheriff of Grundy County. The county is mountainous. Mining is all over its hillsides. There are union and nonunion men in various sections, and the feelings between them is bitter everywhere. It is fashionable to carry arms in Grundy County and it seems the prevalent custom to shoot off a gun occasionally just for exercise.

Mines have been operated on the mountain for more than 20 years. Way back in 1871, it is stated, the State began sending convicts to work the mines. One reason now given why the State introduced this system is that the original mountain miner could make enough money working two days a week to supply himself with "moonshine" which the balance of the period and that much difficulty was therefore experienced in having mines worked to their proper capacity.

The miners' union is the "soup house," every day, every month, every year.

COAL CHEAPER THAN EVER NEXT WINTER

St. Louis Householders Have Joyous Prospect, Says Fuel Dealer.

DELIVERY IS EASIER NOW

Strike Not Likely and Consumer Will Be Aided by Lower Freight Rate.

"Prospects for an inexhaustible coal supply for St. Louisans next winter, and that with no advance in prices, were never so bright as at the present time," said Edward Devoy of the firm of Devoy & Feuerborn to a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday.

"St. Louis dealers have absolutely nothing to do with fixing the price of hard coal," said Mr. Devoy. "That is arbitrarily fixed by the Eastern mine operators, and all the Western dealers can do is to dance to their music."

On the 1st of April we got our prices on anthracite coal for the year. Every month there is an extra 10 cents added to every ton of hard coal sold. Hard coal now sells from \$3.15 to \$3.40 per ton. The lower price is for the furnace size and the higher price is for the smaller sizes. The prices now lack 10 cents per ton of coal at their maximum. The last sales will come Oct. 1, and then there is little likelihood of the price going any higher.

The soft coal situation, as far as St. Louis is concerned, is particularly bright. At present there are about five hundred carloads used daily in St. Louis. This coal comes chiefly from the Illinois coal fields, and practically all within a radius of 100 miles of this city. There is no chance of any troubles arising over the labor situation, for there have been no strikes of any consequence, and operators and miners have agreed on a schedule to last until April 1, 1906. There can be no general strike before that time.

"Coal will be cheaper in St. Louis this winter than ever. One of the reasons for this is the reduction in freight rates. The cut of 15 cents per ton went into effect last June, and this year the small consumer will get the first advantage of this cut in freight rates. The steady consumers have enjoyed this cut practically all summer.

"The Terminal has built many new switches in the West End of the city, and persons living as far out as five and six miles may get their coal delivered to them as cheaply as families down town.

"Soft coal now sells for \$2.50 to \$3 per ton. It is impossible if a sudden frost should come, and everybody should place their orders for coal at once, there might be a temporary advance, but it would be only for a few days, and the prices would recede soon. Good streets will make the delivery of coal much easier. Many of the streets in the West End that have been practically impassable in former years are now paved, and the coal can be delivered to any part of the city in a very short time. There is no trouble in sight with the teamsters, and I can see nothing but smooth sailing ahead for coal dealers and consumers."

The favorite dentifrice. Used by people of refinement for sixty years.

SOZODONT

3 Forms: Liquid, Powder & Paste
ASK YOUR DENTIST

SIOUX PAID \$140,000 AT ROSEBUD QUICKLY DISPOSE OF CUMBERING SILVER

White City Arose for a Day on the South Dakota Prairie and When the Payment Was Finished the City Vanished.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BONESTEEL, S. D., Sept. 2.—After receiving \$140,000 of Government money and spending it almost as quickly, as more than 5000 members of the Rosebud Sioux tribe have returned to their homes and the white city which grew on the prairies of the reservation in a night has disappeared.

Hare indeed in this day is such a gay convocation as that of this entire Sioux tribe, for paint and feathers were shown

precisely as in the old days, squaws

appeared in finest beads and blankets,

and a feature of the festivities was the

original war dance. It was also the occa-

sion of meeting Indian Commissioner

Francis E. Leupp and the presentation

to him of an elegant saddle. The money

consisted of the first payment for lands

thrown open to settlement last year.

It was a scene never to be forgotten by those who had the privilege of seeing it. The agency is situated in a valley surrounded by high hills and from the tops of these could be seen for miles around the camps of Indians, district by district, making the white city born.

There was also to be seen such regalia as

beaded sunbonnets and beaded satchels,

a queer mixture of civilization and bar-

barism.

The chief walked around looking

very important with eagle feathers in his hair. There was Hollow Horn Bear, as important as an owner of the

agency or the Government. So impressive was his dignity that even a white man felt honored when he received from him a formal "How." For had he not been to Washington and ridden in the inaugural parade?

There were also "High Hawk,"

steer under his eagle feathers prominently displayed, and "Two Strikes," looking kind and venerable in his blue-beaded blanket.

All the pretty garments which had been held for negotiations were worn precisely as in the old days, squaws

were in finest beads and blankets,

and some Indian cloth trimmed with silk

children walked handily in spite of solid beadwork, while others were

happy in plain little buckskin suits

trimmed with a fringe of itself. There

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beaded sunbonnets and beaded satchels,

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Kickers All Satisfied.

All winter there had been mutterings of an uprising because the Great Father had decided to hold back the money for the minor children until they were 18 years of age, and many had declared they would not take their money. But as the Government building doors were swung open and the biggest "Kicker" was invited to receive his \$5, he made no objections, but took his money meekly and gratefully.

They were paid by districts. Full-blooded Sioux marched to the door side by side with others so white that they might pass and not be suspected of Indian blood. After receiving their money, they went quickly to the post

trader and exchanged their money for bright clothing and trinkets, just like so many children.

After disposing of their money, they gathered in groups outside the stockade surrounding the Government buildings and began again their singing, speeches and dances. A favorite form of amusement seemed to be for some brave to sing a plaintive song, giving heroic names of Indian children, lately born, whose relatives were present and would be likely to appreciate it. These relatives are those supposed to pay the brave something or give him a dollar's worth of provisions. This was always gratefully given, as the natives always flattered and in the songs were many pleasing allusions to the relatives.

There were pitiful sights as old blind men led by wives nearly as blind; aged braves left to wander helplessly by themselves, as the Indians do not care for their aged; little children with running sores, which, added to fifth, made a disgusting sight.

Dance for Leupp.

For the Committee of Indian Affairs a grand dance had been arranged for Friday afternoon and extra fur-bearers had been added to it for the occasion.

About 4 o'clock a drum called the braves and their squaws to assemble in camp to dress. They were allowed an hour, when the drum again sounded, calling them to the dance in front of the two stores. The scene at this dance was of

wonderful colorings, as the western sun

made the rich tints in the blankets of

the squaws more brilliant and glistened

from the head-dresses of the men as

they came trooping down one of the

hills from their camp west of the agency

with their "Hi ya, hi ya!" Some of the

gowns worn by the squaws were expen-

sive enough to grace an inaugural gown, although the style might have been questioned. The men were dressed as near as nature garbed them as civilization would allow, with paint and feathers galore, lieu of clothes.

One brave had one leg painted red, the other black with red stripes across his forehead to correspond, elaborate trappings around his waist, with an eagle tail and head dress and a turkey wing in his hand. There was "Lance," who prided himself upon the number of white men he had killed, with a real scalp in his hand, a wicked glance in his eye. There was "High Hawk," dignified and sedate, going through the figures of the dance as indifferent to the vulgar gaze of the multitude as if it were a real dance before war. There was "Mrs. Four Feathers," who had danced before most of the crowned heads of Europe, so was not abashed when she danced before the Commissioner. She had an elaborate and really beautiful buckskin gown, and was anxious that all should notice her.

In the war dance, the men sat in the center of the circle and the women stood around and sang a song of encouragement to the braves before they were to start for the battlefield. Then the braves got up and acted out a war in pantomime, and a vivid imagination was necessary to follow them. After the dance the Commissioner was invited into the saddle blanket by the wife of one of the chiefs. Speeches of good will were made. The circle was broken up, and the Indians hurried to break camp and return to their homes on the reservation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

IOWA FALLS, Ia., Sept. 2.—Defrauding a weighing machine of one cent and returning four-fold, a Waterloo man

conscious-stricken, seeks to settle on

the gospel plan and make proper reparation.

The accompanying note indicates the moral regeneration of the sender who made the letter at Waterloo:

"...short time since I defrauded the weighing machine you sent me of one cent. This was wrong. The writer perhaps had just been given a bath by his mother. She went to get some clean clothes for the boy, and while she was absent he climbed into the weighing machine and both got out."

Burke is a telegraph operator. Although he appears to be in health and sleeping a natural sleep, he is slowly approaching what seems almost certain death.

He received nourishment and will eat without difficulty, but when he is asked to move he staggers.

The doctors are puzzled and pronounce the case one of the most peculiar in medical history.

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE WEEK

Miss Ulrich's Farewell.

A very pleasant farewell party was given to Miss Elma Ulrich at her residence, 222 Warren Street, on the day of her departure, accompanied by her mother, for Colorado. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs.—
J. Ulrich.
Misses—
Elma Ulrich,
Marie Bunkell,
Sadie Matthe,
Alice Matthe,
Mabel Matthe,
Moses—
Carl Koerner,
John Koerner,
Otto Ulrich,
Wm. Ulrich,
Oscar Ulrich,
Edwin Winkler.

Party at Twist Home.

A surprise party was given in George E. Twist's home, 3157 Alfred avenue, Saturday evening. Among those present were:

Misses—
Alma Wilson,
Mabel Clegg,
Hortense Sappington,
Agnes Arndt,
Amelia Twiss,
Marmie Twiss,
Sally Twiss,
Ella Stein,
Moses—
George Weaver,
John Weis,
John Johnson,
Alfred Smith,
Alfred Trout,
Garfield Moore,
John Meyers.

Little Folks Gather.

A birthday party was given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. F. W. Aufderheide of Cleveland avenue for her little daughter Mollie, who reached her sixth year. The afternoon was passed in playing games, after which refreshments were served. The house was beautifully decorated with Japanese parasols, lanterns and dolls, each little girl receiving a doll and each boy a box of marbles as souvenirs. Those present were:

Misses—
Bessie Campbell,
Marilyn Collum,
Grace Gandy,
Vivian Hecht,
Lillian Hirsch,
Minnie Aufderheide,
Helen Aufderheide,
Frieda Aufderheide,
Moses—
Leo Gandy,
Carl Nordmeyer,
Neal Campbell,
Wm. Campbell,
Freddie Aufderheide,
Moses—
A. Freymark,
A. Riedel,
P. H. Hecht,
Pierre Mehard,
C. R. Hettell.

Martha Washington Club.

The Martha Washington Club gave a lovely party Saturday evening on the Ramona. Refreshments were served on the car and the ride was a very pleasant one. Those present were:

Moses—
Anderson,
Bennett,
Boxmeyer,
Cunningham,
Gandy,
Hudson,
Misses—
C. Bath,
N. Bath,
Coker,
Clerk,
Jones,
Heus,
Moses—
Anderson,
Bennett,
Boxmeyer,
Bradford,
Fleeman,
Hudson,
Ketcham,
Misses—
Lulu Wright,
N. Weiss,
Alice Gillespie,
Gandy,
M. Brown,
E. Brant,
Moses—
J. Fehring,
W. Fehring,
Peter McBratty,
Harry Fulton.

Miss Zuck's Surprise.

A surprise party was given Miss Elma Zuck at her home, 218 Ferry street, Saturday evening, by Miss Lulu Wight. The guests present were:

Misses—
C. Kainman,
R. Dowling,
M. Ansel,
Edna Zuck,
S. Zuck,
S. Lander,
Moses—
Clarence McMullan,
Grace McMullan,
Henry Zuck,
J. Vergi,
Henry Choen.

A N N O N C E.

VICTOR 1st, 822.
Equipped with entirely new motor—best Talking Machine ever invented for the home—cost \$15 to \$100.
ON PHONOGRAPH, \$100-\$250
and retailers of both lines.
Write or call for catalogues and
cash or on time and send us or
write for catalogue—open till Oct. 1.
Agents for Stella Music Boxes,
T. J. L. LIVE ST.
E. B. WYSHALL, M. Dept.
Memphis, Nashville, Little Rock.

DON'T BE AN OLD YOUNG WOMAN
No matter how gray, streaked
or badly bleached your hair
may be.

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR
will restore it to any natural
uniform color. Absolutely harm-
less. Endorsed by Medical and
Theatrical Professors. Dose
impossible. Permits cutting
of shampooing. Acknowl-
edged by hairdressers and
barbers. Hair coloring for
gray or bleached hair, our
new hair growth guarantee
your hair colored free. Privy assured.
Manufacturers and patentees.

IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR
123 W. 23rd St., New York.
T. W. Roberts & Co., 100 N. Washington
St., Waukesha, Wis., 6th and Washington
Av., Waukesha, Wis. Tel. 502 N. 12th.
At Weyl's, 419 North Sixth street.

St. Louis Singer Will Go to Paris to Perfect Her Voice



STEPSONS MARRY OWN STEPSISTERS

Husband's Three Boys Wed
Wife's Three Girls and All
Stay in the Family.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 2.—Lewis C. Metzger of East Toledo is the stepfather and also father-in-law of the three children of Mrs. Christina Miller, and Mrs. Miller is the stepmother and mother-in-law of the three sons of Metzger. All this is a result of a combination of inter-family marriage colonized town.

Mr. Metzger, who is a cousin of the heir to the Metzger in Holland, married Christina Miller a few months ago.

Metzger had by a previous marriage three sons, two of which were twins.

Mrs. Miller had a son by a former marriage and the parents were married Ida Miller, the woman's oldest daughter, married John Metzger, the stepson. This morning Probate Court issued a license for a license was made by Edwin and Fred Metzger the twins to marry Anna Miller, the wife of Lewis C. Metzger, remaining daughters Mrs. Metzger.

It was considerable of a surprise to the officials as well as to the many friends of the couple that the pair didn't have the license and went forthwith to arrange for the wedding this afternoon.

Diamonds and Watches on Credit.

We sell Diamonds and Watches on easy monthly or weekly payment terms at lower rates than any other house. Call 242-6000.

Call 242-6000.

MISS MARTHA SCHOEPF.



SOUTH SIDE GIRL WHO HAS GONE TO CLEVELAND TO LIVE.

STAY WED; DIVORCE IS COSTLY LUXURY

Costs for Witnesses, Aside
From Lawyers' Fees and
Alimony, Are Heavy.

THEY ALL GET \$1 A DAY

Brinkmeyer Suit Costliest for a
Year, and Wife Had
to Pay.

That divorces cost money is shown by the records for the past few months in the office of William H. Hauchultz, clerk of the St. Louis Circuit Court.

In many instances the attorney's fee is but a small part of the cost, as fees of witnesses on both sides have to be paid.

The fee is \$1 a day for each witness, and often witness sit about the courtroom for two or three days waiting to be called.

The suit of Mrs. Mollie Brinkmeyer against John G. Brinkmeyer, former member of the City Council and alleged holder of one of the keys to the famous suburban safe deposit box fund, was the costliest of the year.

When Judge Ryan denied the wife's plea for divorce, the costs, aside from lawyer's fees, were found to be \$5000, which the wife had to pay.

Coups in some other suits, recently decided, were: Julius Hahn vs. Doris Hahn, \$1335; Dr. W. H. Carruthers vs. Florine Carruthers, \$119.50; Edward Sprague vs. May Lillian Sprague, \$230; Anna Dunbar Cleveland vs. William C. Clegg, \$100; Ruthie vs. Randolph, \$84.45; Suchman vs. Suchman, \$161.60; Alford vs. Alford, \$61. Cole vs. Cole, \$73.30; Fox vs. Fox, \$16.65; Rees vs. Rees, \$97.30; Mueller vs. Mueller, \$13.30, and Guess vs. Guess, \$19.

Coal Dealers Fishing Today.

The steamboat Cape Girardeau left

at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the Retail Coal Dealers Association of St. Louis, headed by A. Bryden, President. The excursionists will fish today and return tomorrow morning.

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold)

Fine quality, \$5 to \$20. Mermadecard & King, Broadway, Cor. Locust.

Illustrated catalogue free. Write for it

MISS GRACE LILLIAN WALSER.

Miss Grace Lillian Walser, a St. Louis soprano who is quite prominent in local musical circles, will leave this week for Paris, where she will take a course of voice study.

Miss Walser is a graduate of the St. Louis School of Opera, and was for some years its leading soprano, appearing at the Odeon in a number of operas. She became the prima donna of the "Louisiana" company at Delmar Garden during the World's Fair, and her singing was one of the most pleasing features of the performance.

Miss Walser has returned home after spending three months in California and Washington.

Miss Walser has been making the past two months with friends.

Judge William Zachrisz has family returning from a vacation trip through Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Miss Edna McCarry of 2437 North Grand Avenue returns yesterday from La Grange, Ill., where she has been making the past two weeks with friends.

Judge William Zachris and family have returned from a vacation trip through Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Misses I and G. Fennell departed for Denver yesterday for Camp Arcadia. They will be absent several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Shaw of Ottumwa, Iowa, who have been visiting friends of the family, returned Tuesday with a party of Iowa friends for the Portland Exposition, Yellowstone Park and Southern California.

Mrs. P. T. McCormick and daughter Elsie have just returned home from a 10-week trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wood of 2007 Montgomery street have returned home after a six week stay at their summer home in the Ozarks.

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Gus Thomas, Playwright, Is Looking for a Real Live "Gibson Girl"



FROM THE BOOK
THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP
copyright 1901 by
R.H. RUSSELL.

He Has a Play Based on "The Education of Mr. Pipp" and Needs One More Young Woman Who Resembles the Noted Artist's Type of Beauty.

Gus Thomas, playwright, whom St. Louis is proud to claim as its own, wants to find a really, truly "Gibson girl." If she can act a bit, so much the better. But discover the girl he must, and knowing the high standard of feminine beauty in his own town he is coming here for her.

Gus Thomas, one of the most successful of American dramatists, has a new play. It is called "The Education of Mr. Pipp" and was suggested by the series of clever drawings by Charles Dana Gibson under the same title. Mr. Gibson, by the way, is in a measure the partner of Mr. Thomas in the production.

In such a piece, naturally, there must be Gibson girls. Mr. Thomas has two, but he requires the services of a third. Now the question is, has St. Louis one who conforms to the noted artist's ideals?

This position, which is open, is un-

filled, not because no one wants it, but because no one has been found who could take the part. More than 100 professionals have applied for the place, but have been refused on the ground that they did not resemble the Gibson girl. The play demands that this resemblance be strikingly evident.

The Pipp family consists of J. Wesley Pipp, the father, a little, shrewd, honest, middle-aged American, who has the remarkable ability to earn a small salary as an employee to the master of one of the world's greatest rolling mills. His wife is the usual coriary of such a man—fat, domineering and with an insatiable ambition to lead society and to marry her daughters to foreign noblemen, no matter what their antecedents, characters or pecuniary situation.

There are also two daughters. They are stumping, thorough American girls, with independence, strength, intellect and breeding in every line of their faces. In every pose, and expressing itself in every motion which they make.

Now it is by no means easy to find a

girl who can act and speak the lines of one of these Pipp daughters as well as look the part. Last winter in New York Mr. Gibson and Mr. Augustus Thomas spent many weary weeks in the inspection of candidates before they finally settled on the girls who are now the Misses Ida and Julia Pipp. The girl who may step into the shoes of one of these daughters may be one who has never seen the stage, but must look the part of a Gibson girl and have the intelligence to be taught to deliver the lines with the proper elocution.

Should such a girl be found this week Mr. Arthur will make her an understudy in the play immediately, and ultimately will give her a position.

Now, all St. Louis girls who resemble the Gibson type and yearn for historical careers, are invited to send their photographs and descriptions addressed to this girl contest. Century Theater, this city. Give height, age if you wish, the color of hair and eyes, extent of education and if you have ever had any experience in theater work.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Arthur will hope to find among them the person they are looking for, and if they do her picture will appear in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Now it is by no means easy to find a

BOY OFFICER ARRESTS MAN THRICELY HIS AGE

Young Appointee of Colorado Juvenile Court Brings Man of 40 to Bar of Justice on Charge of Grafting.

Spokane, Wash.—The Post-Dispatch.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—"If you do not come with me I will take you. I am an officer of Judge Lindsey's court and will beat you if you do not go to see the judge," said Charles McGillis in Mayor Speer's office when Billy Quarrels refused to be arrested by the young officer of the juvenile court.

A resistance on the part of Quarrels soon resulted in his becoming a prisoner. Young McGillis grabbed him around the neck and rushed him into the office of the chief of police. Quarrels said he would "not go wid dat kid," but the "kid" was a little too much for him. After a sound drubbing the quarrelsome Quarrels was shoved into a buggy and driven to Judge Lindsey to face the charge of grafting off the newsboys of the city.

The newsboys of Denver had had much trouble lately. There are two organizations in the city, and one is favored by Judge Lindsey and is said to be straight in its workings.

The other is headed by Billy Quarrels, who is about 40 years old, and is believed to have been organized for no other purpose than grafting.

The immediate trouble in which Quarrels is mixed up is the selling of tickets at the newsboys' picnic which is to be held at Manhattan Beach, Sept. 7. The members of the other newsboys' union sat to Judge Lindsey that the fake did not intend giving a picnic, yet wanted to get the money for the nominal use of some of the mem-

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Just as You Prefer.

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MRS. MOLINEUX-SCOTT TO APPEAR ON THE STAGE

Young Woman, Who Defied All Efforts to Interview Her in the Divorce Mecca, Will Appear in Public.

MARRIED NOW TO RICH SOUTH DAKOTA LAWYER

Her Husband, W. D. Scott, Has Arranged His Business Connections in the West to Go East With His Wife.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 2.—The departure for New York City of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Scott of this city was of more than ordinary interest, for the reason that Mrs. Scott was formerly Mrs. Roland B. Molineaux of New York, and, after a residence of nearly three years in Sioux Falls, is returning permanently to Gotham, where her husband will engage in the practice of law and Mrs. Scott will take advantage of one of the following offers that have been made her to appear on the stage.

About two years ago when Mrs. Scott secured her divorce and was remarried all preparations had been made for her to go upon the stage, but at the last moment Mrs. Scott, who had gone to New York for the purpose stated, decided to return to her home in this city, because Mr. Scott found that it would be impossible for him to leave his business and political connections in Sioux City for some time.

Returned to Sioux Falls.

Mrs. Scott was to have been paid \$100 a week by a vaudeville manager. She fully intended to fulfill the contract, had rehearsed several times with a full orchestra, and her gowns had been ordered and made.

Tempting offers have been renewed to Mrs. Scott at various times, and in view of the fact that her husband is now able to become a resident of the metropolis she will appear before the New York public this season.

The removal to New York and the acceptance of a stage engagement, is not due to necessity as Mr. Scott has for years had one of the most lucrative law practices of any attorney in South Dakota, and has accumulated a fortune of sufficient size to provide comfortably for his family.

Robust Little Son.

The little son, who was born on Feb. 11 of the present year, is a robust and bright little youngster. He has attended Webster's School Jr. for his appearance on the stage. She has been eliminated entirely from their lives, sensational features, and not a breath of scandal or sensational report could have been uttered about this young couple in their voluntary retirement. Their home life has been ideal.

MOLTEN STEEL KILLS.

DONORA, Pa., Sept. 1.—A large lad filled with pride, stood a large lad in the middle of the department of the U. S. Steel Corporation's works at this place, late today, one man was burned to a crisp and six others were seriously injured.

FORTUNE DEPENDS UPON A LAUGH

Will Is Contested Because Woman Giggled Before Signing Document.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—Upon the laugh of Mrs. Priscilla Humphrey, who lived in Gibson County, Ind., depends the validity of her last will and testament.

Mrs. Humphrey, a wealthy woman, died about a year ago in Patoka, Ind., and several children were left. The children are still upon the world, but the human laugh is indicative of a person's mental state examined at the trial testimony that Mrs. Humphrey had a peculiar laugh, a sort of silly giggle that belonged to a girl in her teens, and the zoologist has given up hope of a duel in that of her age.

The attorneys for the defense assert that the laugh of Mrs. Humphrey was due to the fact that she was hard of hearing.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Don't desire yourself delights conferred by Satin skin cream and Satin skin powder, 25c.

ASSASSINATES BENEFATOR

Aged Lawyer Murdered by an Army Officer Whom He Had Sheltered.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

ROME, Sept. 2.—A tremendous sensation has spread throughout Italy by the assassination of General Bianchi, a clever lawyer, who has been defending Capt. Modagno in the great soap manufacturer, was shot the other day because he was the son of one whose son was 28 and brought the news to death.

Bianchi, who was 88 years old, was found dead in a study two hours after he had been shot in the temple. There are now overwhelming proofs that the assassin was a young ex-Lieutenant of the name of Casale, whom Bianchi had befriended and sheltered in his own house.

Casale had previously forced bills of exchange for big amounts to the Italian government to submit to him and participated in the murder.

SPECIAL INVITATION.

To LIQUOR DEALERS—Call and see 121-2 Locust St. Hours from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. WM. H. LEE & CO.

Orthopedic, Natural and Foot-form Shoes, in Calf, Vici and Patent Leathers.

FOR REAL VALUES Bring the Children to us.

1905

Fall and Winter Styles

Now in Stock.

T. J. REID
SHOE CO.
411 to 415 N. Broadway

Open Saturday Until 10 P.M.

Laughlin's Cafe, Seventh and Locust, open Sundays, commencing Sept. 3, 1905. Music each evening.

W. M. G. WILLARD

Dept. Room 316 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Eleven Grace Putnams, Not Related, Hold a Convention in New Hampshire



ELEVEN GIRLS OF SAME NAME

Unrelated Grace Putnams, One From Illinois, on a Joint Vacation.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 2.—Six young women, all bearing the name of Grace Putnam, coming from various parts of the country, and enjoying a two weeks stay here, and with five others of the same name are to form a most unique organization. The young women—a Miss Grace May Putnam, Astabula, O.; Miss Grace Sophia Putnam, Townsend; Miss Grace Edith Putnam, Suttons Woods; Miss Grace Alice Putnam, Concord, N. H.; and Miss Grace Ella Putnam of this city.

These efforts were so successful that even after Grace had gone to the coast that she was sought after a divorce not the slightest information could be secured as to the place where the increased number of grace Putnams had been born.

Finally satisfied that it was an utter impossibility to secure the desired interview or even see Mrs. Molineux, the special writer one by one departed from the city.

Then Mrs. Molineux emerged from her seclusion, and, in her quiet way, commenced again to enjoy life.

When her period of six months' residence in the city had terminated and she had under the law become a legal resident of South Dakota, efforts were made to ascertain where she would institute her divorce action. It was generally believed that suit would be commenced in some county in the interior of the State, and it became evident that steps had been taken by her attorneys to suppress all information concerning her divorce suit and the place where it had been instituted.

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When her period

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today—50 Pages.
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 12 Pages.
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 12 Pages.
WANT DIRECTORY, 12 Pages.
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 10 Pages.
COMIC SECTION, 4 Pages.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1905.

PAGES 1-12

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IN THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 3.

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3—Ayesha, continued.
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**STABBED, DIES ON
WAY TO HOSPITAL**

**Unidentified Man Found on St.
George St. Victim of
Enemy.**

The police of Soulard Street Station found an unidentified man unconscious on the sidewalk at St. George and DeKalb streets at 1:15 this morning, suffering from a stab wound in the left side.

He died in an ambulance on the way to the City Hospital.

Detectives were immediately assigned to investigate the death, which the police say they believe to be murder.

In many respects, officers say, the death is similar to that of others who have been found dead from stab wounds in South St. Louis during the past few months.

The police believe the man was a

Policeman.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes.

"First in everything."

Don't Decide It
Until you have
read today's

Sunday Post-Dispatch
Want Directory.

CONTENTS:
Orders of Service 300
Offers of Employment 600
"To Let" and Renting Investments 600
Buying Places 100
Business Bargains 250
Musical Matters 100
Horseback Riding, Automobiles 200
Machinery, Tools, etc. 50
Wanted 50
Ground Total 4400.

The Rich Man's Directory.
The Poor Man's Guide.

"First Come, First Served."

150,000 COAL MINERS ARE TO GO OUT SOON

FARMER DRIVES INTO SPEEDING ENGINE; UNHURT

Greatest Strike Against the Trust in the History of This Country to Take Place in a Few Months.

**OPERATORS, WITH
\$2,000,000, WELL FIXED**

John Mitchell Will Try to Enforce Working Day of Eight Hours and Recognition of Union—Baer Opposes.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 2.—A general strike of anthracite coal miners, the greatest in the history of this country, will take place within a few months, when the agreement forced upon the operators by the arbitration commission in the strike of 1902 comes to an end. This strike will involve primarily every anthracite miner in the country, numbering over 150,000 men on one side and the Coal Trust, with its 11 great coal carrying railroads on the other.

The horse was beheaded and the driver and the wagon fell into the sandpit alongside the tender and was drawn upward alongside the cab by the speed of the train and hurled on that town yesterday afternoon.

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If precedent is to be followed—and there seems but little likelihood that the old fight will be carried along new lines—millions of dollars will be wasted on the part of the miners, blood will be shed and the people treated to another severe lesson in the blessings of enforced thirst and the folly of bodily comfort.

It must not be supposed that the Coal Trust or the railroads will lose a dollar through the strike. For years, or ever since they were forced by public opinion to capitulate to the strikers of 1902, they have been fortifying themselves and strengthening their sinews of war in anticipation of the struggle which will now approach, and which will either shatter the Miners' Union into powerless units, or force the operators into a further peace treaty.

There has never yet been a strike of Pennsylvania miners that has not been paid for by the public in higher prices and enforced suffering. The strike of 1902 cost about \$50,000,000. By raising the price of coal \$1, and in some instances \$2 a ton, the trust not only recouped their losses, but made millions of dollars besides.

The total annual output of the coal trust for the past three years has been 65,000,000 tons of which only 50,000,000 are sold at a profit.

The extra tonnage has been stored away as a sort of strike reserve, to be unloaded on the public at fancy prices at the proper time.

Operators Welcome Struggle.

The operators do not fear the coming struggle. They rather welcome it. The closer is the grip of the mines for even a year could not hurt them to any extent. They openly boast that their position is impregnable.

The word of prominent officials of the Reading Railroad is reported to have said recently:

"It looks as if the coming strike would not affect us either one, but you may rest assured that the companies will not make any concessions."

The concession to the men in the last strike was to give 10 per cent in wages and a reduction of 10 per cent in rents entitling an expenditure of \$8,700,000 on the trust. This amounted to about 15 cents a ton.

The demands of the miners, in addition to a resigning of the agreement of 1902, consist of two simple propositions, a ten-hour working day or eight hours and a recognition of their union. A further increase of wages will be demanded.

Forced to accept these demands will not make any concessions."

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The miners will go into this strike armed equipped than ever before for a battle, and the bank in Indiana, where their funds are held, they have over \$20,000 belonging to them. The use of which about \$30,000 are blimminous debts which are pledged to stand by their fellows in case of strike.

"We shall insist upon in the coming struggle," said John Mitchell recently, "a reduction of 20 per cent in the cost of labor, without any reduction of earnings of the employees."

"The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of the mineworkers, and as a matter of fact, shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers, as well as increase the intensity and efficiency of labor."

"The tendency of national and State governments to organize trade and production, to regulate labor and shorten hours. A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the working men in the community."

President Baer's Views.

The views of President Baer of the

Reading Railroad, who gained renown by introducing the anti-tipping bill which

candidate for the position of United

States Marshal for the Eastern Dis-

trict, are as follows:

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The POST-DISPATCH is the only

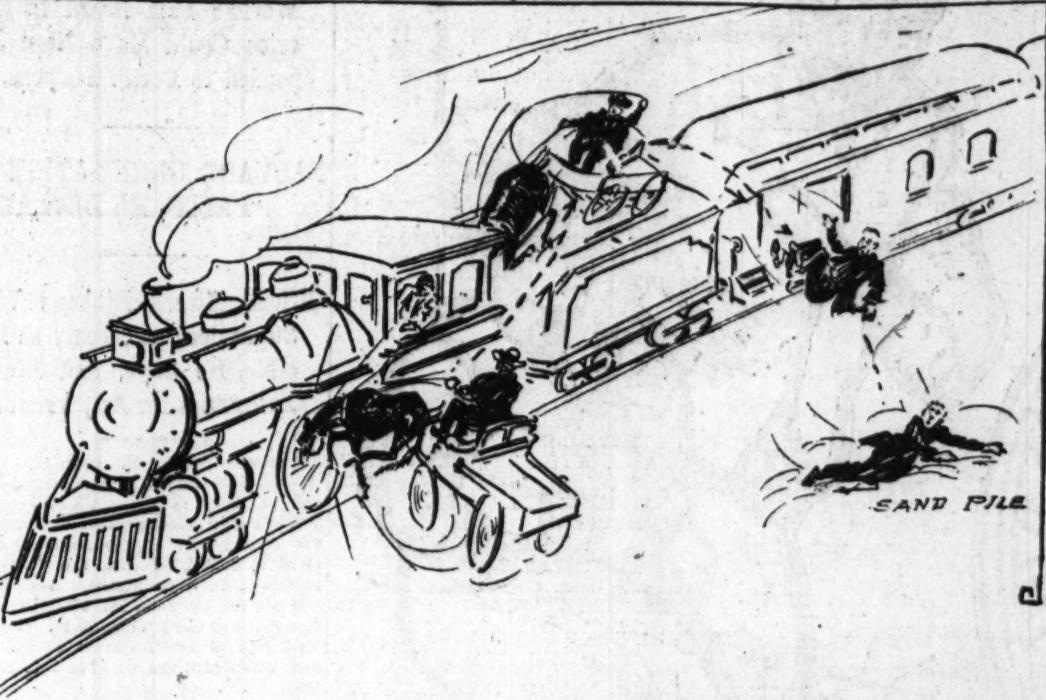
Saint Louis newspaper with Associated

Press Day Dispatches.

"First in everything."

150,000 COAL MINERS ARE TO GO OUT SOON

How Christopher Werner Was Hurled Over Engine Into Which He Drove Horse



TAX ON COFFEE IS STRONGLY URGED

STEWART HOLDS CLUB DUES BINDING

FISHERMAN RISKS LIFE FOR FRIENDS

Probable New Chairman of Committee on Appropriations Gives His Opinions.

Police Must Pay, He Says, If Bills Are Presented in Due Form.

Jacob Schneebeli Clings to Unconscious Companions and All Are Rescued.

REVISION LAST RESORT

THEN THEY MAY LEAVE

FAINTS AT WATER'S EDGE

Tariff Should Not Be Tampered With Unless Necessary Says Rep. McCleary.

Present Board Aims to Take Force Out of Politics, Says Its Head.

John Seiler's Promptness in Throwing Line Averts Catastrophe.

President A. C. Stewart of the Board of Police from the Washington Bureau Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Be Public leaders are posting themselves on the condition of the treasury. Representative McCleary of Minnesota, who presented the new chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is in Washington carefully studying the financial situation, with department officials. The heavy deficit that is assured for this fiscal year calls for careful consideration by the House leaders of the Government.

Second—How much of the present expenditures are temporary and how long is the present high rate of expenses likely to continue?

Third—What is the aggregate of expenditures on account of permanent investments and how long will these continue?

Fourth—if all these have been considered, there still remains a serious difference between receipts and expenses in what way can revenues best be increased?

"Investigation may show," said Mr. McCleary, "that it is not necessary to increase our revenues at all. If, however, this must be done, four ways come to my mind in which more money may be raised:

1. An increase of the tariff: imposition of a tax on bank checks, stocks, bonds, insurance, medicines, etc.; additional taxes on tobacco, whisky, beer, etc., and a tax on coffee.

2. Investigation of the reimposition of some of the Spanish war taxes. It seems to me that whisky, beer and tobacco are the chief offenders in this regard. The Spanish war taxes were imposed on the liquor traffic with India. The revenue interest of the State have determined upon the repeal of the Sunday closing law and also the repeal of the dram shop law.

3. An increase of the income tax: this would develop the coffee plantations.

4. Revision of the tariff: this would develop the coffee plantations.

He made the following statement:

"I wish specially to call your attention to the fact that in this State we are confronted by a condition like which has not appeared in its history.

"We have a Governor whose law enforcement policy has aroused the wrath of the liquor traffic with India. The revenue interest of the State have determined upon the repeal of the Sunday closing law and also the repeal of the dram shop law.

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CHIEF "CAN'T ACT" FOR GIRL "COP" INJURED

Neighbors of Miss Flora Keithley, Acquitted After Sharing Drunken Woman's Cell, Indignant at Her Treatment.

SHE WILL PREFER CHARGES, SHE DECLARIES

Head of Police Department Says He Must Have Formal Complaint or Court Record Before Making Inquiry.

"Unless the girl herself prefers sworn charges against the policeman, or the judge before whom she was acquitted prefers such charges, or they are preferred in an affidavit by some citizen who witnessed the occurrence, I cannot take action."

Thus spoke Chief of Police Kiely to a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday in discussing the unusual case of Miss Flora Keithley of 267 Stoddard street, who testified that Policeman J. P. O'Brien struck her with his club in throwing it at some hoodlums and then, when she cried and remonstrated with him, was insolent to her, arrested her and caused her to be locked up in a cell with a drunken woman at Dayton Street Police Station.

Residents in the neighborhood of Miss Keithley's home are indignant because of her treatment by Policeman O'Brien and the disqualification of the police department to act in the matter, following her acquittal by Judge Pollard.

Miss Keithley said yesterday that she intended to prefer charges against the policeman.

"I see no reason for investigating the occurrence," said Chief Kiely, "I have received no complaint against Policeman O'Brien. I have no knowledge that he has been guilty of censurable conduct in his treatment of Miss Keithley."

The judge of Dayton Street Police Court has cleared Miss Keithley of the charge of disturbing the peace preferred against her by Policeman O'Brien. It was suggested, "He took this action after hearing the evidence on both sides."

"I have no knowledge of his action beyond what I see in the newspapers," responded the Chief, "and I do not know that the newspaper accounts of her acquittal are true."

The records of court will prove the newspaper accounts of the trial, he was told.

Wants Sworn Records.

"If the Judge will furnish me with a sworn copy of these records," answered Chief Kiely, "and prefer charges against Policeman O'Brien, I can then act upon the records."

"If you have reason to believe a policeman guilty of improper conduct can you not act on your own initiative?" he was asked.

"Not in a case like this," he replied. "I must wait for charges to be preferred or act only on the sworn evidence of a witness."

"Was Policeman O'Brien justified in hitting Miss Keithley and causing her with disturbing the peace?" the Chief was asked.

"That point was passed over by Police, as far as I am concerned, on the orders of the Commissioner of Police," he said.

"What is your own opinion of the justice of the charge?"

"I have no opinion, because I have no official knowledge of the occurrence."

Club Hurling Prohibited.

"Was the policeman justified in throwing his club, which struck Miss Keithley instead of striking those for whom it was intended?"

"That is left to the discretion of police officers. An officer is forbidden to use his club, or to use as a pistol or revolver in his hand, unless he has reason to believe that his own life or the lives of others are in danger. A policeman is supposed to know when this necessity arises."

"Was Policeman O'Brien justified?"

"I have no official knowledge of the action of the chief of police in preferring charges against the officer's act. He ought to have known that he was just in so doing, and I assume that he did know."

A Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday afternoon interviewed a number of residents of the vicinity of Jefferson street and the Kansan City, who stated that Miss Keithley said, "You're a great bluffer," to which the policeman replied, "I can't afford to be a bluffer."

Policeman O'Brien contradicted the statement of Miss Keithley, and said that all were averse to telling anything about the case. They either disclaimed knowledge of the incident, or said they did not want to "get mixed up in it."

"Most of the residents are negroes, and most of them are poor, and anything which might offend a policeman."

Saw Him Seize Her Arm.

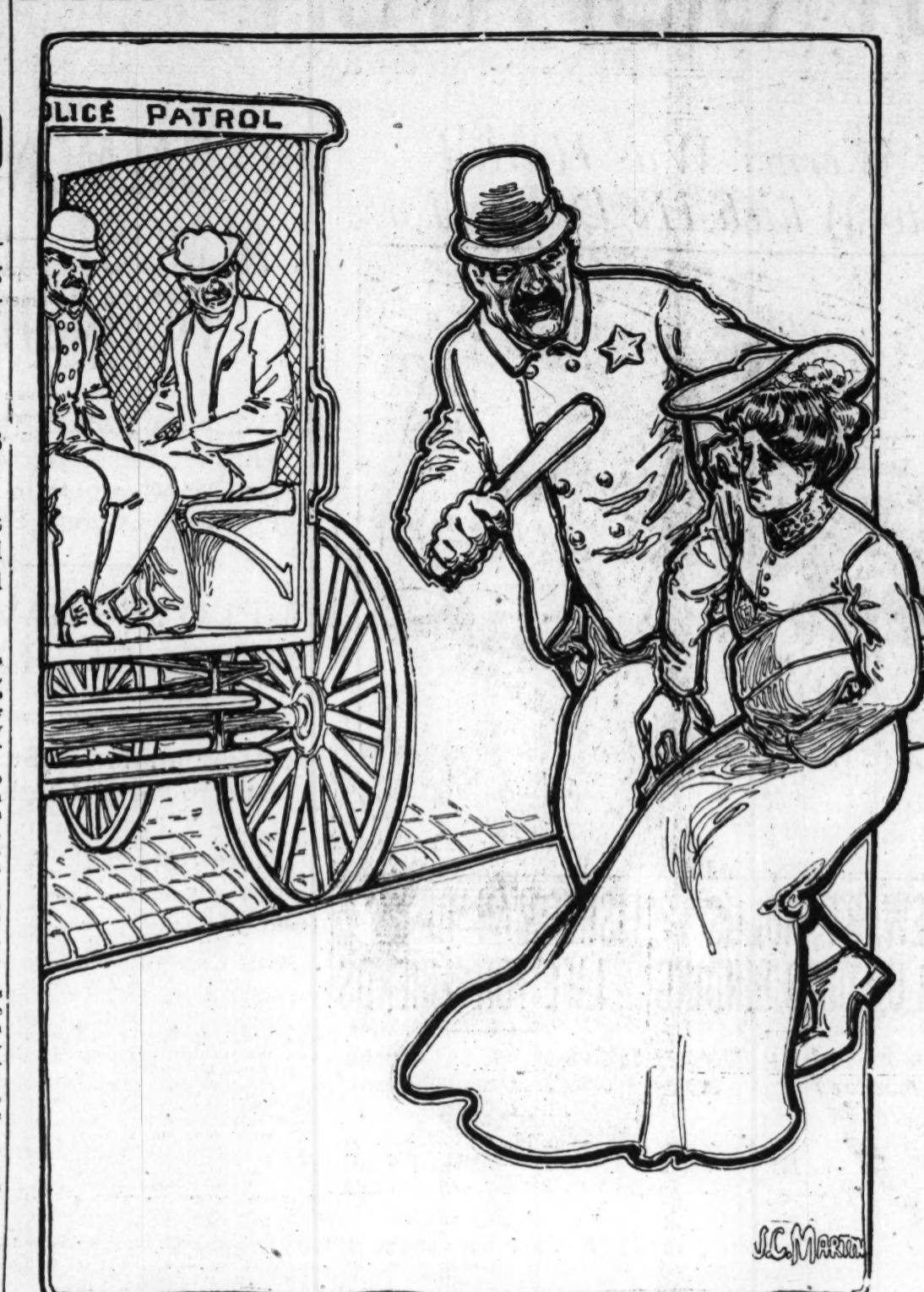
Bernard Clark of 1008 North Jefferson avenue, watchman at the Murphy refrigerating plant, Morgan street and 10th, said that when he saw Miss Keithley say, "You're a great bluffer," to which the policeman replied, "I can't afford to be a bluffer."

"The policeman's opinion of the case was presented. The evidence of Mr. Keithley and two witnesses as to what had happened, and the humiliation suffered by her, when she was arrested was an eloquent and convincing appeal to me for the verdict rendered."

Miss Keithley declared yesterday that it was her desire to be charged against Policeman O'Brien, and that if the charges were not preferred by her personally it would be done by her friends.

She said that the number of the members of the Merchants' Exchange, where she is employed, had urged her to press charges against the policeman and had assured her of their assistance.

DOES CHIEF KIELY APPROVE THIS?



The Young Woman CRIED When the Policeman's Club—Thrown at Hoodlums—Struck Her and the Policeman ARRESTED Her While the Men Ran.

DR. SALMON SAYS HE HASN'T A DOLLAR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

tor, who sat just behind Attorney General Crow. "Really, Doctor," said Owen smiling, "I don't dare say that I'm much obliged to you, doctor?" "Well, I can't say."

"You were on his paper for large amounts?"

"Yes."

"Can you estimate how much he owed you?"

"I can't afford to guess at it, because I might get too far out of the way."

At this point Dr. Salmon referred to the fact that the failure of the firm had made him into his private fortune and spoke feelingly of the fortune of other persons who were compelled to meet. Before he ventured into the cattle market Dr. Salmon says his liabilities were confined to Henry.

He was asked where he had gotten the money to settle the Custer claims.

He said that he sold large tracts of property which he owned in Clinton to satisfy the Custer Indians.

His brother, Capt. Owen, and his brother lost between \$80,000 and \$100,000 in cattle transactions with the Brougham.

He then recited that he gave each of the Indians money enough to build elegant residences in Clinton. These houses cost \$10,000 each, and never got back.

Dr. Salmon said it was necessary to get a mortgage on the houses.

"I can't state the amount of deposits in the bank at the time it failed," he referred continually to "Tom" Casey, the manager of the bank.

He said, "I think he never had more than \$10,000 in the bank."

Before he finished his testimony, Dr. Salmon asked permission to make a statement. "In Justice to myself," he said, "I think I ought to mention a fact, that I was going to meet him in January. After Mr. Bunc went over the bank books and had finished his work he came to me and said, 'Don't be afraid to come to the office on the excellent condition of the bank. I find it in a better condition now than ever.'

The hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday, when Thomas M. Casey, manager of the bank, will be placed on the stand.

COLORADO POLICE ASKED TO ARREST F. SALMON.

Continued from the Post-Dispatch.

CLINTON, Mo., Sept. 2.—Frank Salmon, the young clerk in the Salmon Bank, son of Dr. G. Y. Salmon, who is being sought by the sheriff of Henry County on a warrant charging him with receiving deposits after he knew the bank was insolvent, has been located at Apex, Colo., a small mining town midway between Boulder and Central City. The information of his whereabouts came from a letter written by him to a friend in Clinton.

Last Monday, two days after the warrant was issued, he wrote at once to the authorities at Boulder and Central City, asking them to arrest Salmon and to hold him for the warrant requisition notifying Clinton by wire of his arrest. He has not yet heard anything from the sheriff, but the information of his whereabouts came from a letter written by him to a friend in Clinton.

Upon being pressed by Gen. Crow, Dr. Salmon enumerated the following steps to which he had given his name to the bank for \$100,000. Blair, Charlie and George Wirth, Bill Carter and T. M. Collins. With the exception of Collins, all of the above were employees of the Salmon & Salmon Bank.

Notes Given for Stock.

He told the remarkable story of how he obtained his first knowledge of the Salmon & Salmon Bank.

He came to my house at noon to take dinner, as he always did, complained that he had a headache and lay down on the sofa. I asked him what he wanted to do, and he said, "I want to go to the bank and met Walter E. Owen, the bank's attorney, coming out. Owen told me that the bank was going to telephone to the Doctor, told the Doctor the story in an old man's way, saying he had a headache, and that he was absent for words. He puffed long and crowed up the words, "Cattle Co.? No, they did not."

He looked at Walter Owen, his at

notes given for stock.

"I didn't know the man for the stock," he said, "but I did know him for the stock."

"Did the man who had the notes ever put any money into the Champion Cattle Co.?"

"No, they did not."

When Geo. M. Casey failed to

FRANCIS CALLS COMMISSION'S REPORT ABSURD

Says Money Paid Federal World's Fair Board in Salaries Could Have Been Expended to Better Purpose.

SALVAGE INSINUATIONS FALSE, HE DECLARES

Official Award Ribbons Were Supervised as Closely as Possible, He Says, and Blames Exhibitors for Any Fraud.

President David R. Francis of the World's Fair issued a statement yesterday in reply to the criticisms of the World's Fair management contained in the final report of the National Commission, just filed with the State Department in Washington. The report was signed by John M. Thurston, who succeeded Senator Thomas M. Carter as chairman of the National Commission, and was addressed to President Roosevelt.

He said:

"I have read what has been printed of the report of the National Commission, and the tone thereof does not surprise me.

"The rules governing the system of awards were adopted by the Exposition Company and approved by the National Commission May 19, immediately after which they were officially promulgated in this and other countries. All the foreign countries that participated in the Exposition did so under these rules, which expressly provide that the Superior Jury shall make full and final awards. The National Commission claimed the right to approve each and every award, and did so under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1911, which states that 'the awarding of premiums, if any, shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission.'

At the last moment it was decided to attach the two missions per-

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ALL THE NEWS OF EUROPE TOLD IN SPECIAL CABLES FROM POST-DISPATCH CORRESPONDENTS

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN SHOW A SLUMP

COUNTESS ESSEX DOGGED BY DISASTER

Three Motor Accidents Made Her Vow She Would Never Ride in an Automobile.

Figures Chronicle Marked Decline in Marriages, Births and Deaths for Second Quarter of 1905 in England and Wales.

LOWEST SINCE VITAL DATA WERE TAKEN

Pauperism Also Shown to Be on the Increase—Poor Law Relief Extended to 22.6 in Each 1000 Inhabitants.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—An official quarterly return issued recently shows that in England and Wales there has been a decline in marriages, in births and in deaths. The birth and death rates were the lowest ever recorded in the second quarter since civil registration was established about 31 years ago.

The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1905 is estimated at 43,294,788, made up as follows:

England and Wales 34,152,977
Scotland 4,676,603
Ireland 4,399,208

In the three months ended June 30 last the following figures relating to births, deaths and marriages were recorded in the United Kingdom:

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Birth rate 27.8 per 1,000
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In regard to England and Wales, during the first quarter, 90,366 persons were married, giving an annual rate of 10.7 per 1000, against 11.8 per 1000 in the first quarters of the ten years 1885-1904.

Record Low Birth Rate.

Birth statistics are for the second quarter of the year. The total number of births was 236,767, equal to 27.8 annually per 1000 of population. This is the lowest birth rate recorded in any second quarter since civil registration of births was established. The mean rate in the 10 preceding second quarters was 29.4.

The counties having the lowest birth rates were:

Sussex 21.5 Hereford 23.0
Cornwall 21.6 Bedford 25.1
Counties having the highest birth rates were:

Carmarthen 32.4 Glamorgan 35.2
Durham 34.9 Monmouth 35.8

The natural increase of population in England and Wales during the quarter by excess of births over deaths was 113,726, against 106,604, 117,859 and 114,609 in the second quarters of 1902, 1903 and 1904 respectively.

Fewer Deaths Also.

The death rate is also a record in any second quarter since civil registration was established. The total number of deaths last quarter was 123,041. They were in the proportion of 14.4 annually per 1000 persons living. The mean rate in the 10 preceding second quarters was 16.0.

Among males the death rate was 15.6, and among females it was 13.4 per 1000. Compared with the average for each sex in the 10 preceding second quarters the death rate of males showed a decrease of 1.8 and that of females a decrease of 1.6 per 1000.

The lowest and highest death rates in various towns were:

Hornsey 17.1 Wigton 19.5
Layton 8.4 Tyremouth 20.0
King's Norton 37 Middles-
Handsworth 9.4 borough 21.4
Willesden 3.8 Methyr
East Ham 9.3 Tydwell 22.4
W. Bromwich: 15.

Pauperism is on the increase. The average number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and of vagrants) relieved in England and Wales on the last day of each week in the quarter from April to June 1905 received individual relief.

The average number of paupers in the quarter from April to June 1904 was 22.6 per 1000, 32.0 per 1000 respectively.

Marriages of 1904 and 1905:

IRE KILLED ING WITH BEARS

TO THE POST-DISPATCH AND NEW YORK WORLD.

L.—A German millionaire, Kugler, residing at a killed and partly dead.

was an ardent sportsman, number of bears in the he placed in an impro-
sion on his estate and died.

He was in a sufficiently strong, however, a bear than the more savagely the Kugler had given it to upon him and crushed

Kugler, who, as a rule, did not spectators to witness matches, was a man of great strength and a son, terrible mauling his limbs having been away.

all trying to do something for them."

COUNTESS ESSEX DOGGED BY DISASTER

Three Motor Accidents Made Her Vow She Would Never Ride in an Automobile.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Countess of Essex, daughter of Beach Grant of New York, has been in a state of nervous collapse brought about by a series of motor accidents, which wound up with her nearly killing a boy. The first mishap was at Aix when her motor skidded and not only severely killed the occupants, but severely injured a passenger who was knocked over by a wheel and his leg crushed.

The Countess was in England. She was driving in a country road when her motor crashed into a large van full of household-makers. Two of these people were killed, but the Countess was not seriously hurt but the countess was so overcome by the third mishap that she declared she would never drive again.

Soon afterward she was driving in the same town when in a crowded part of Oxford she saw her car driven over by a little boy playing in the gutter. She was in a state of nervous collapse and says she will go nowhere except on foot.

PAUPERISM ALSO SHOWN TO BE ON THE INCREASE—POOR LAW RELIEF EXTENDED TO 22.6 IN EACH 1000 INHABITANTS.

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SHOULD IRISH LEAVE IRELAND?

Archbishop Glennon Tells the Dublin Freeman He Advises Them to Stay at Home on the Gold Sod.

WALSH SHOWS THE OPPOSITE VIEW

O'Brien and His Party of Fac-tionists—Semus McManus, Who Won't Drink the Health of Edward IV.

By Richard D. Walsh.

NTHE Dublin Freeman's Journal of Aug. 12 there is a lengthy interview with the Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis. Speaking of the evil effects of emigration on Ireland his grace said:

"I would advise the young men and young women to stick to their native land. I can see no reason in the world why young men and young women should leave their own country to seek a living outside. Their prospects are much better in their own land than on foreign shores."

If Archbishop Glennon had put this advice into practice when he was a younger man, the United States would have lost a distinguished citizen, and the Catholic Church in the New World a most eloquent and scholarly divine.

To oppose Irish emigration may be a patriotic and laudable thing to do, but to say that the prospects of the Irish people are much better in their own land than in America is hardly consistent with the facts. Under existing conditions the prospects of the Irish people in Ireland are by no means encouraging. They are, of course, infinitely better than they were a generation ago, but they are still far short of the opportunities afforded by this country.

The condition of the peasantry of Ireland, during the "Victorian era," was worse than that of the slaves in the Southern States prior to the Civil War. The slaves had at least enough to eat, and were fairly well clad.

The Irish tenant farmer was ground to the dust by exorbitant rents and ruinous taxation, a failure to meet which meant eviction from his home, and eviction meant death.

In order to pay the absentee landlords' rents, his family not only went in rags but lived in semi-starvation the whole year round. He was lucky to get a bite of meat at Christmas, and such a luxury was never dreamed of at any other time of the year.

It is hard, therefore, to blame the Irish for trying to get rid of these intolerable conditions, and improving their material welfare in this glorious republic. The Irish love their country and are patriotic, but patriotism is bad for an empty stomach. Now listen to what an advocate of emigration, who is living in the Canadian Northwest, says:

The Other Side.

The story is taken from an article in the Chicago Citizen, which is strongly opposed to emigration from Ireland.

"I left my native country, Mayo, 33 years ago, I landed in Boston and soon scraped together to come out West and get a job during the building of the Canadian Pacific. I kept on at railroad work till the line was being run through the Rockies. When I had saved a few thousand I bought a bunch of horses and cattle and came down here and picked out this ranch as an abiding place. It was, indeed, the wilderness then, but my horses and cattle multiplied and grew fat and sleek and by and by the Canadian Pacific ran out the Crow's Nest branch near my ranch, and I began raising wheat and oats and barley and hay and potatoes, and butter and milk for the mining camps in Kootenay. I never left my ranch since I settled here 23 years ago, but once when I went to Boston to marry the girl that came from my native village to share my fortune and my life in the wildness of the West. You can see that I have been lucky and fortunate; I have got \$20,000 into my home and a dairy and farm buildings.

I have a snug little sum at the Bank of Montreal, though I have had a dozen or two of the bullion and agents who used to make life in Ireland a hell, when I was a boy. Last year I sold \$5,000 worth of wheat on a field of 100 acres and Paul Burns paid me \$20,000 for a bunch of cattle. I often cut 350 pounds of oats to the acre and never saw fine pots of oats or butter in Ireland than I have here. Over there you hear my young ones romping and playing and laughing. They no sooner learn to walk than they learn to saddle and ride a horse and drive a team and round trip the cattle. My father had 20 acres of land on a Mayo hillside, and he had to pay more taxes than I pay here on my 600 acres of rich land. Toll and labor as he would, he could never make the rent and taxes, and he had to go away every year to England for harvest money, and mother had to stint and keep as hungry in order to make up the rent for the agent. I love the old land and its people still, but I wish I could transplant every one of my race to the free soil of this precious country. I thank God that my children were born under happier skies, and will never know or understand the conditions which were my lot in the old land."

William O'Brien is still on the warpath. He has recently had some words battles with Mr. Davis, in which the latter scored some telling points. O'Brien is the most dangerous disunionist that has appeared in Irish politics in recent years. He is dangerous by reason of the fact that he is a most able and accomplished man, and that

SAVES LIFE OF ENGLISH DOCTOR IN WRECK OF STAGECOACH; MARRIES MAN SHE RESCUES

Missouri Girl Shows Pluck When Coaching Party Is Hurled Into Colorado Mountain Stream.

HOLDS MAN'S HEAD ABOVE THE WATER

Injured Surgeon Weds Pretty Elocutionist So That She May Inherit Fortune He Says He Possesses.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CLARENCE, Mo., Sept. 2.—Society in this section of the State is much interested in a romance which includes a wild stage ride in the Colorado mountains, the saving of a man from drowning and the wedding of one of Clarence's most attractive and popular young women.

The parties to the story are Dr. Arnold Kingsley and his wife, who was Miss Perle Shale, considered one of the prettiest girls who lived in Northern Missouri.

It is a case of reversal of the conventional story of the man saving the girl from drowning and then a wedding of the hero to the woman he saved, for in this instance it was Miss Shale who did the heroic act of saving the life of Dr. Kingsley, nursed him back to health and then became his wife.

The cruel policeman figured in the story to the extent of arresting Dr. Kingsley and the stern court was an actor in the drama, thus Dr. Kingsley on the technical charge of cruelty to animals, the real charge being, it is said, that Dr. Kingsley refused to pay the damages claimed by a liveryman for the smashing of his coach and the death of one of his horses.

The opening scene of the drama was at Palmer Lake, Colo., a fashionable summer resort between Denver and Colorado Springs, where Dr. Kingsley had rented a coach and four and was giving a party, supposedly in honor of Dr. H. Moffatt, the millionaire banker and railroad magnate of Denver.

Dr. Kingsley claimed that he had met Dr. Moffatt through a letter of introduction from H. Rider Haggard, author of "Ayesha," which was given to the doctor while he was in the Indian service and stationed at Meerut, India.

Mr. Moffatt, however, was not one of the party and it is said that he has stated that he does not even know Dr. Kingsley, nevertheless the party, which numbered 12, went on its trip along the mountain roads in the vicinity of Palmer Lake.

The attention of Dr. Kingsley to Miss Shale at Palmer Lake had been marked,



MISS PERLE SHALE

Dr. Kingsley, when he started on the trip, refused the services of a driver, saying that he was fully capable of piloting the coach along the rocky and dangerous mountain roads.

All went well until the wheel of the coach struck a boulder which carried the road to one side, sloping from the road and overturning down a cliff and landing, with its occupants, in a mountain stream below.

Pinioned under the wreck was Dr. Kingsley, his head under water and in imminent danger of drowning.

Unhurt by his own injuries, Miss Shale held Dr. Kingsley's head above water for some hours until aid came which enabled the rescuers to take him from under the battered coach.

The attentions of Dr. Kingsley to Miss Shale at Palmer Lake had been marked,

and it was no surprise when the young lady and her mother accompanied the doctor to Denver and took rooms near where he was recovering from his injuries.

Then it was that Dr. Kingsley proposed marriage, telling Miss Shale, as the gossips say, that he did not expect to recover and that he wanted the brave little woman who saved his life to be in a position to inherit his annuity, which was \$250,000 a year.

The wedding ceremony was performed as soon as Dr. Kingsley was well on the road to recovery, and cards to friends here was the first knowledge which the many admirers of the bride had of the romance.

It was after the wedding that the stern officers of the law appeared on the scene.

The liveryman who had rented the

coach to Dr. Kingsley demanded pay for damage and for the loss of his horse, claiming that the doctor was at fault in not taking a man capable of handling the horses on a dangerous mountain road.

The claim for damages was refused, and on the request of the authorities Dr. Kingsley was arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals, being fined when the case came to trial.

Society here was now anxiously waiting for further details of the romantic marriage and wedding and for more information concerning the "English" doctor with the income of a multi-millionaire.

Mrs. Kingsley was graduated from the Central Female College at Lexington, Mo., and afterwards taught there as a teacher.

The liveryman who had rented the

WHO OWNS CALF BORN IN POUND?

Controversy Arises Over Baby Bovine, Whose Mother Was Prisoner.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—A baby calf was born into the world yesterday to find itself incarcerated in an improvised pen with its mother, which had been imported for show.

And thereby hangs an unusual controversy between Foundmaster Ginter, Major, the chief of police, and a man who plays the role of the donkey, which he had authority to do, as she was at large, but kept her 30 days with all the care of a prison.

Ginter now demands the cow and likewise the calf, and appears to be taking the law in his own hands.

He was referred to the Chief of Police.

He enjoys a certain amount of popularity in his native land. He is the founder of the United Irish League, and is said to have spent \$100,000 in organizing that powerful political body. The main spring of O'Brien's policy is "conciliation" with the Dunnigans, the Shaw-Taylors and Talbot-Crosbys, and other men who have advocated what is known as the "Devolution" program. But disruption would be a better word to apply to his political gyrations. Whether it is his intention or not, the unmistakable sign of his agitation is to divide the Irish party, that it will lose its force in the House of Commons, when I was a boy. Last year I sold \$5,000 worth of wheat on a field of 100 acres and Paul Burns paid me \$20,000 for a bunch of cattle. I often cut 350 pounds of oats to the acre and never saw fine pots of oats or butter in Ireland than I have here. Over there you hear my young ones romping and playing and laughing. They no sooner learn to walk than they learn to saddle and ride a horse and drive a team and round trip the cattle. My father had 20 acres of land on a Mayo hillside, and he had to pay more taxes than I pay here on my 600 acres of rich land. Toll and labor as he would, he could never make the rent and taxes, and he had to go away every year to England for harvest money, and mother had to stint and keep as hungry in order to make up the rent for the agent. I love the old land and its people still, but I wish I could transplant every one of my race to the free soil of this precious country. I thank God that my children were born under happier skies, and will never know or understand the conditions which were my lot in the old land."

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LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE BOUGHT BY COLLIER

Weed-Grown Farm of 110 Acres, Sans Cabin, Which Has Disappeared, Becomes the Property of the New York Publisher for \$3000.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

OWLINGFIELD, Ia., Sept. 2.—A baby calf was born into the world yesterday to find itself incarcerated in an improvised pen with its mother, which had been imported for show.

And thereby hangs an unusual controversy between Foundmaster Ginter, Major, the chief of police, and a man who plays the role of the donkey, which he had authority to do, as she was at large, but kept her 30 days with all the care of a prison.

Ginter now demands the cow and likewise the calf, and appears to be taking the law in his own hands.

He was referred to the Chief of Police.

He enjoys a certain amount of popularity in his native land. He is the founder of the United Irish League, and is said to have spent \$100,000 in organizing that powerful political body. The main spring of O'Brien's policy is "conciliation" with the Dunnigans, the Shaw-Taylors and Talbot-Crosbys, and other men who have advocated what is known as the "Devolution" program. But disruption would be a better word to apply to his political gyrations. Whether it is his intention or not, the unmistakable sign of his agitation is to divide the Irish party, that it will lose its force in the House of Commons, when I was a boy. Last year I sold \$5,000 worth of wheat on a field of 100 acres and Paul Burns paid me \$20,000 for a bunch of cattle. I often cut 350 pounds of oats to the acre and never saw fine pots of oats or butter in Ireland than I have here. Over there you hear my young ones romping and playing and laughing. They no sooner learn to walk than they learn to saddle and ride a horse and drive a team and round trip the cattle. My father had 20 acres of land on a Mayo hillside, and he had to pay more taxes than I pay here on my 600 acres of rich land. Toll and labor as he would, he could never make the rent and taxes, and he had to go away every year to England for harvest money, and mother had to stint and keep as hungry in order to make up the rent for the agent. I love the old land and its people still, but I wish I could transplant every one of my race to the free soil of this precious country. I thank God that my children were born under happier skies, and will never know or understand the conditions which were my lot in the old land."

William O'Brien is still on the warpath. He has recently had some words battles with Mr. Davis, in which the latter scored some telling points.

O'Brien is the most dangerous disunionist that has appeared in Irish politics in recent years. He is dangerous by reason of the fact that he is a most able and accomplished man, and that

DENVER "NEWSIES" MUST NOT SWEAR

Judge Appoints Boy Officers to Bring Offenders to Court.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—At a meeting at the courthouse the newsboys of Denver were organized by Judge Lindsey into a separate branch of the Juvenile Improvement Association. Beginning next Thursday, the newsboys will have a special day in court, at which time they can lay their grievances before the judge.

Finally, but with regard for the opinions of his elders, young Abe Enton lifted up his voice:

"Who went to town after the doctor, I think you might name it after me."

This struck the fancy of the parents, and also the Lincolns, and that name was decided upon.

For several years the Lincolns lived in the vicinity and then moved to Illinois, where Lincoln, after many years, began his public career. The old farm passed out of the hands of the original owners, and was finally sold to Richard Creal, who left it to his son, J. C. Creal, when Richard died.

A. W. Denette, a wealthy New Yorker, came to Kentucky, and, while on a visit to the Lincoln farm, saw the old cabin, and purchased the entire property, paying \$3000 for it. Denette, who was a great admirer of Lincoln, greatly improved the old farm, and then made an effort to have it sold.

An innovation introduced was the application of a power loom, which he will be to look after their contraries and to report every case of swearing or other unkindness to the court.

He will be to the court, and not to the police, who are also to be furnished with the iron rules.

Judge Lindsey was elected president of a unanimous vote.

The stock he alleges is \$25 to \$30 a share and a sale of his stock at the terms which the directors are attempting to force would mean a loss to him of \$400.

A temporary restraining order was issued.

HARD FEAT FOR KNABENSHUE

Aeronaut to Attempt Circling Masonic Temple at Chicago in Airship.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 2.—Roy Knabenhue has just closed a contract for the most trying feat yet attempted—that of circling the Masonic Temple in Chicago after making a 14-mile drive from the White City Amusement Co.'s grounds.

Paul D. Howse, manager of the company, was the representative with whom the contract was made, and its fulfillment calls for \$200 if Knabenhue makes the success.

The civil engineering course will include as before practical field engineering.

In speaking of the matter tonight, Mr. Howse says that he saw Knabenhue make the flight in New York, but that he had not seen him make the feat in Chicago.

Knabenhue, when interviewed, said: "I know it is going to be a hard and perilous trip, but I will do it. I did not enter into the deal with the Toledo people because I am not able to complete it until I can fulfill it."

The performance will take place either Sept. 19 or 20.

Good Printing Pays.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—We do it any description. We deliver on time. Greeley Printer of St. Louis. S. J. Harbaugh, President.

TURTLE BATTLES WITH FIVE MEN

Fishermen Attempt to Kill 610-Pounder and One Is Gashed in Arm.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 2.—Four East Norwalk fishermen paddled into port last evening with the shells of their oars, bringing another fisherman, unconscious and with arm gashed, in the bowels of the boat, as a result of a struggle with the largest loggerhead turtle, the largest and most dangerous turtle of this species ever brought into Capt. Charles Duerus' boat.

Capt. Duerus offered a reward of \$25 for the capture of the turtle, and Frank Petty, his live son, and his sons, George and two others named Swanson, yesterday morning in a rowboat to catch it, taking nets, spears and ropes.

The turtle sighted in the turtle in the deep water near Cuckers Island apparently alog on the surface with the blood. The turtle attacked the men and with his tail struck the boat, driving it into the water.

BANKED \$30,000 A YEAR FOR OVER 25 YEARS WITHOUT PASSBOOK OR ACCOUNTS

William Adair's Trust in the Salmon Bank Officials' Honesty an Unequaled Record in the History of Banking.

DEPOSITIONS TELL REMARKABLE TALE

When the Bank Closed He Was Sued on Notes He Denounces as Forgeries and Has Sued to Recover \$223,431.31.

By John C. Lebens,
Special Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CLOINTON, Mo., Sept. 2.—Missouri has a man who did business for a quarter of a century with a bank, depositing large sums of money and checking against the deposit without ever having had a passbook and without ever receiving an accounting in all that time. The man is William Adair, a stock farmer in Henry County, about 10 miles north of Clinton, and the bank which sustained the other side in the strange business relation is the Bank of Salmon & Salmon of this city, now defunct.

Many remarkable instances of the abiding faith which residents of Clinton had in the managers of the Salmon Bank have become public since the bank failed June 20 last, but none is stranger than that of the Henry County stock raiser, whose business ran into an average of \$30,000 a year, and who allowed his bankers absolute sway in his accounts without a single question during 25 years.

The strange story is contained in the petition in a suit filed in the Circuit Court of Henry County under the style, "William Adair vs. G. Y. Salmon, et al. W. Salmon, the firm of Salmon & Salmon, Bankers, and John B. Egger, Receiver of Salmon & Salmon."

William Adair here swears that from Jan. 1, 1880, until June 20, 1905, he was a regular depositor of the Salmon bank, that during all that time he made frequent deposits in the bank and also at various times drew out a part of these deposits by check or order; that at no time from 1880 to the present time was there a settlement between him and the bank; that the checks drawn by him were not returned to him, but were either destroyed by the bank or kept in the bank so that he had no opportunity of examining them; that no passbook was furnished to him, showing what balance might be due him; that both he and the bank allowed the business between them to be kept as a running account from 1880 to the present without at any time asking for or receiving a final settlement.

The amount of business done between Adair and the bank under these conditions is astounding. The individual account kept by the bank with Adair shows that he checked out during the 25 years he did business with the bank the amount of \$75,415.24. This is the statement of the bank itself.

The amounts of these checks ranged from very small amounts up to \$2,000. The charges made against the Adair account by the bank in May, 1905, the last complete month before the bank failed, show the character of his withdrawals:

May 3.....\$35 35 May 22.....10 00
May 8.....55 45 May 23.....42 65
May 15.....22 00 May 25.....105 00
May 16.....13 60 May 26.....32 92
May 17.....582 02 May 27.....160 80
May 18.....417 00 May 29.....215 50

The totals checked out by William Adair each year of the 25 are shown by the bank's books as follows:

Year. Checks. Balance.
1880.....\$10,418 25 Dr. \$320 45
1881.....27,722 22 Cr. 400 41
1882.....19,872 20 Cr. 260 04
1883.....19,872 04 Dr. 2,062 34
1884.....22,947 70 Cr. 10,485 17
1885.....12,606 50 Cr. 10,485 17
1886.....14,038 88 Cr. 7,515 61
1887.....6,244 66 Cr. 6,474 91
1888.....4,872 20 Cr. 5,471 48
1889.....8,935 79 Cr. 6,879 00
1890.....18,001 84 Cr. 2,218 92
23,246 70 Cr. 1,801 67
11,054 00 Cr. 6,048 29
12,043 60 Cr. 6,048 81
23,043 60 Cr. 6,048 81
60,227 51 Cr. 4,477 72
37,442 49 Cr. 26,626 76
70,312 17 Cr. 2,062 72
23,808 15 Cr. 2,753 72
22,188 87 Cr. 2,062 34
33,152 64 Cr. 1,500 53
44,180 79 Cr. 3,150 97
33,451 62 Cr. 1,738 11
60,626 40 Cr. 2,054 43
29,810 23 Cr. 880 50
14,457 34 Cr. 4,044 62
\$725,415 24

A big stock raiser," says who is representing his litigation, "because the old man have begun to weigh on to buy stock, hogs and men it and sell it. He much himself for the feed of it he bought from my County. He would bring farmer and say: you sell me your grass and in the field? Then and store it himself, ornamentals in the same stalk fields, after the gathered. The big

checks he drew on the bank were all to pay for such purchases. The smaller checks he drew were for personal and family expenses.

"He had a confidence in the Salmon and in Tom Casey that was absolute. He felt certain that, come what might, they would take care of his interests. He was not in any way a partner of the Salmon in his business. He owned his own farm and the stock on it. He was concerned with the Salmon in a number of other stock companies, but his own business was always separate from the company business.

"My father always made his deposits in the bank in the same way. He used to ship to commission men and packing houses in St. Louis and Kansas City. The money for these shipments was always deposited with the correspondents of the Salmon Bank, with the Commonwealth Trust Co. or the Third National Bank in St. Louis and with the Kansas City State Bank in Kansas City. This money was deposited to the credit of Salmon & Salmon & Salmon, Bankers, and John B. Egger, Receiver of Salmon & Salmon."

About the middle of August the receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of the bank filed with the Circuit Court his inventory of the assets of the Salmon Bank. Among them there listed an overdraft of William Adair for \$40,000. Here was a revelation to William Adair. It meant that when the bank closed its doors there was not only not one cent to his credit, but that

he had a balance due him of \$223,431.31.

This was the condition when, on the morning of June 20, Clinton and Henry County were stupefied with amazement at the sign on the locked door of the Salmon Bank: "This bank is in the hands of the Secretary of State." So far had been the faith of Clinton in

Old Uncle Bill Adair is now 75 years old. He has for some time been suffering from a cancer of the face, and to guard against his demise affecting the fortune of the suit his deposition was taken in Clinton last week. The part of the deposition setting forth his relations with the Salmon Bank is as follows:

"Q. When did you first begin doing business with the bank of Salmon & Salmon? A. I think we began business 30 years ago last spring, right here in the Courthouse yard, in a little old building, and I was among the first to do business with them.

"Q. Did you continue doing business with that bank from that time until it closed? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. You were doing business with the bank in 1880? A. Yes, sir.

"Q. From 1880 until the bank closed, how you reconciled any final arithmetic between yourself and the bank? A. I never had a bankbook, but I know of no such arrangement.

"Q. Now, from 1880 until the bank closed, where did you deposit all the money that came into your hands from any source? A. Right here in the Salmon Bank. I made deposits with no other bank.

"Q. During that time what business have you been engaged in on your farm out there? A. Handing stock and farming some.

"Q. What did you do with this stock? A. Put back into the bank. A. I have hardly ever taken out more than \$10 at a time.

"Q. Where did you sell it? A. Sometimes I spen-

ders it here and sometimes I shipped it to Kansas City and St. Louis and deposited the money here.

"Q. In all the cattle you have shipped, was there ever an instance in which you deposited the money you received for it anywhere else than in the Salmon Bank? A. No, sir. I always deposited it to the credit of Salmon & Salmon for the use of William Adair.

"Q. Just illustrate how you would do that.

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WINNER

Of Britt-Nelson Fight
Should Meet Gardner

YOUNG GIANT

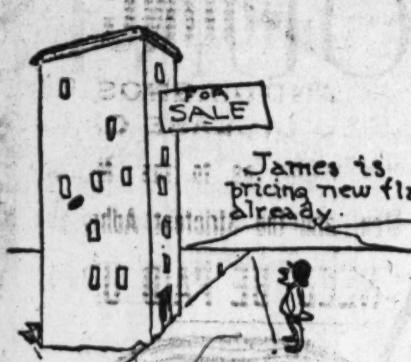
From East Has Gained
Fame in Rowing Circles

ATHLETICS

The General Choice for
American League Pennant

NOTES

BRITT'S HEADWORK FEATURE OF HIS NEXT FIGHT WITH BATTLING NELSON.



HOW COMPOSITE PLAYERS COMPARE

Interesting Facts Shown by Averages Computed From Both Major Leagues.

Although the batting and fielding averages of a good many of the individual players of the National and American Leagues are good, the averages of all combined in one is not what would be expected. In speaking of both leagues as separate units, it is found that, taking up the total of runs, hits, put-outs, assists and errors, the batting average and fielding averages of both leagues, teams of all players combined and combined in one is readily figured out.

The batting average of players of the National League enrolled in one, including the 100 best, is .310, while the plate 323 times. In crossing the plate the player 100 times he was compelled to run 920 feet, or a distance of 1,045 bases, some of which are counted on the days he crossed the plate and many are not. He may have run 200 feet, but still never tallied, as often happens. In this case he must have gone over 100 miles to do so. His work in the field shows him to fall with 1,545 put-outs, 11,392 assists, and 3,690 errors, he has a fielding average of .974.

A composite figure of the players of the National League is not quite as good as that of the National League in hitting, but in fielding he is a trifle better than his rivals. He is not hitting .320, but his ratio is .974. Another reason why the National League has it on him is the stolen bases and plays. The American League is not quite so good, but it is .305, and was at bat 32,442, in stealing bases is slow. Where the National League has stolen 465 bases, he has only 100. His credit is 1,465, and he has only 100 assists. To beat his record he will have to catch 100 swings in his league.

The reason for his fielding being better, possibly, is that he has not accepted as his share of the work. He has only 20,369 put-outs, 13,132 assists and 146 errors.

In base hits the National League surpasses the American, by 118 hits.

The American League player has hit the sphere 756 times, while his rival has hit 1,000.

KID' LAVIGNE BACK FROM FRANCE TO STAY

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—After a stay of more than two years in France, "Kid" Lavigne, once the world's champion lightweight fighter, has returned to America. The erstwhile great fighter says that he had all he wants of the other.

Lavigne conducted a school of boxing in Paris and taught many of the French nobility and aristocracy much about the American style of boxing. According to him, the national sport of France is a pack seat and the American and English game has come to the fore.

In a short time Lavigne says he will be back in Paris and taught many of the Savate fighters in that country and he will endeavor to show Americans the style of fighting that is so popular in France. He has a son in France who married a French woman and today started for his old home in Michigan with her.

Daly May Return to Yale,

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2.—Con Daly, the former Yale oarsman, was here today, and in speaking of his plans to return, said he expected to return to Yale this fall.

He was refused his diploma last June because of a mix-up in taking his examinations at New London with the Yale class.

Daly wishes to come back and enter the Yale Law School, taking the full law course. He rowed in the Varsity crew only two years, and is therefore eligible for two more seasons as an oarsman.

MEN



PAY WHEN CURED
Or My Patients May Settle in Weekly
or Monthly Installments.

DR. COOK MED. CO.,
Over King, the Tailor.

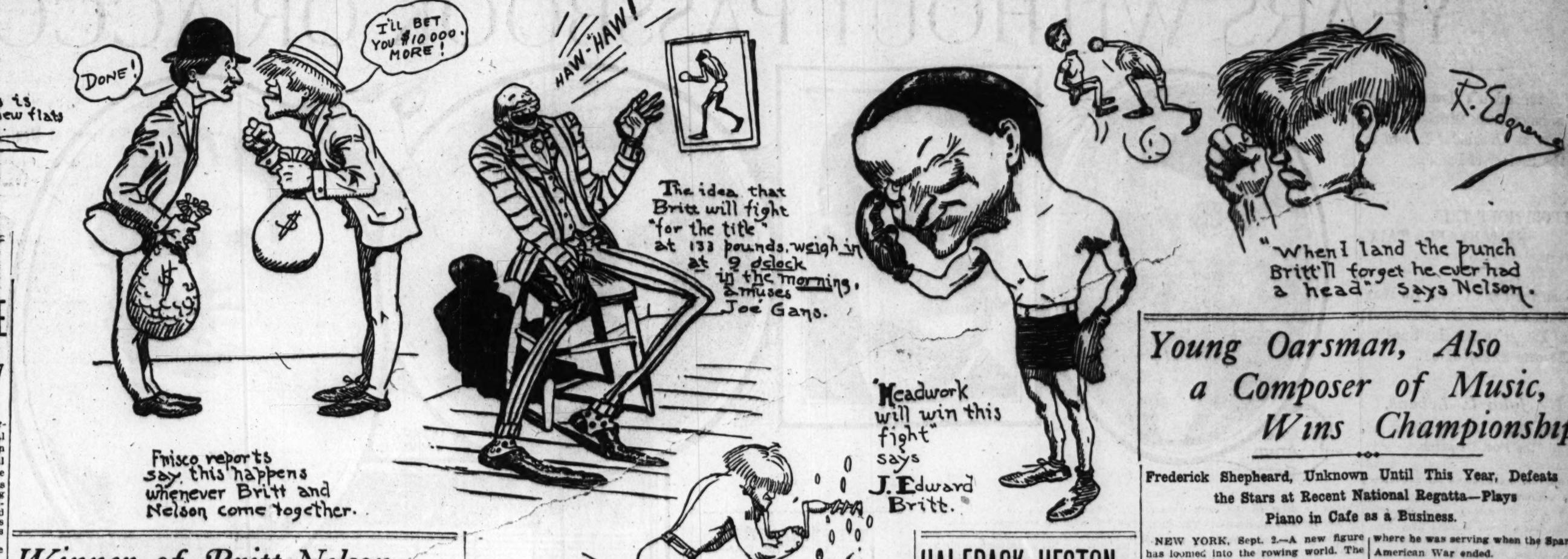
VARICOCELE.

Variocoele impairs vitality and destroys the elements of health. Every second serum cures it, but always destroys the disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Yale football team will lose the services of T. W. Leavenworth, the brilliant half-back of last fall. It was expected that he would return to Yale this fall and play football, and he did, but his last appearance in the field was the result of an accident. That Campbell was badly beaten before his return took up the sponge is true, and his condition was such in the closing rounds that a match was called off for the day. It has been known times without number that Nelson can make little showing against a fast boxer, a man who will keep away from him.

Notwithstanding that many consider

that the peak of his career is past, he weighs there are few who believe he would beat Jim Corbett at Carson City. He had the upper hand in the first fight, but the second time he could have boxed Corbett at that time could have boxed him all night and all night if he had not adopted careful methods. As it was, overconfidence of the California conqueror of the mighty John L. Sullivan



Winner of Britt-Nelson Bout Should Be Matched to Meet Jimmy Gardner

Boy Who Is Crowned Winner in 45-Round Bout in the Blazing Sun Next Saturday Afternoon, Must Face Another

Foeman Worthy of His Steel.

BY JOLT.

How interesting Indians would become were there as many good big men for the coming bout between Britt and Nelson. Britt knows he will be pitted against a clever, experienced and skillful with the fists. While the world of savagery is eagerly awaiting the outcome of the match between Jimmie Britt and Battling Nelson, who are considered two of the greatest fighters of their weight ever produced, the winner will not be allowed to rest long on his laurels.

The face of Jimmie Gardner is peering through the ropes and public sentiment will force the victor to give him a chance before the passing of many weeks.

Whenever this match comes off there are many followers of the game in St. Louis and throughout the country who believe a new champion will be crowned. Always a grand fighter, Gardner further clinched his claim to the right of fighting any man in the world by easily defeating his man, the second-torped one, while in apparently great shape himself.

Fitzsimmons was never compelled to fight his man, and the seconds of his opponents made up the sponge. There was never need of that.

The second-torped one, while in apparently great shape himself, would take the crown, the experts feel.

Nothing is known of the man's weight, but it has been proven that for cleverness and skill Britt will be the victor.

In Chicago there is a broad expression of confidence in the chances of Cornishman's team. "Old Roman" himself is most optimistic of all, though he does not hesitate to express his fears of the Athletics. Cleveland, New York and Boston seem to give him little trouble.

It was not as clever as the men of the Corbett, McCoy, Jack O'Brien stripe, he was possessed of all the science he needed.

It was not lack of science that twice caused his defeat at the hands of Jerry Jeffries. On each of those occasions he succumbed at their last meeting. Jerry was practically cut to ribbons, while Bob was marked but little. Not even all of the famous sleep-producing blows in his large repertoire, but they even were unequal to the herculean task mapped out for them.

The friends of Terrence McGovern, the "earliest Terry," assert that he is back in his championship form and that he will easily defeat the winner of the Britt-Nelson fight. If McGovern were in the form of his career, he would be made a favorite over any of the little fellows with whom he could be matched. McGovern's style of fighting was a kind calculated to beat a man who fights along the lines of his opponent's protege never gave his opponent time for clever boxing. He was the most vicious fighter in the last fight, and the next, and the one before he succumbed. At their last meeting Jerry was practically cut to ribbons, while Bob was marked but little. Not even all of the famous sleep-producing blows in his large repertoire, but they even were unequal to the herculean task mapped out for them.

However, he had no intentions of giving his opponent's protege never gave his opponent time for clever boxing. He was the most vicious fighter in the last fight, and the next, and the one before he succumbed. At their last meeting Jerry was practically cut to ribbons, while Bob was marked but little. Not even all of the famous sleep-producing blows in his large repertoire, but they even were unequal to the herculean task mapped out for them.

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SUPERSTITION

BURKETT'S PASSING AND STONE'S RISE

Season Marked by Retirement of Veteran and Remarkable Work of His Successor.

BOTH GREAT BATTERS

Burkett Traded for Stone and \$2500—Results Show Collins' Mistake.

How many pressed at the beginning of the baseball season of 1905 that the campaign of this year would witness the decadence of one of the game's shining lights and the looming on the baseball firmament of a luminary who bids fair to shine with greater effulgence than any young player who has ever graduated from a minor to a major league?

How many thought that George Stone would obtain a permanent position on the team of 1905 after his comparatively poor work on the spring training tour? The year itself has ground out its own results and one player in passing while the other is the greatest find of the year.

Now that it is painfully evident that Burkett has outlived his usefulness in the big leagues—he is authority for the story that he will leave major league baseball this year—it is interesting to see just how Boston got the "crab" from St. Louis.

Boston's Bad Trade.
Boston paid Milwaukee \$4000 for George Stone last winter. Then he was traded for Burkett and \$2500 was thrown in for good measure. Now it turns out that Burkett is all in and Stone, during his first year in major league circles, is attracting attention from all over the country.

The showing of the two men this year brings to Collins' mind the lamentable conclusion that Stone's retention this year would have placed the Champions in the first division long ago.

Many now that Burkett is being blamed so much for the Boston's poor showing, are prone to the belief that he is being criticized unduly, and consequently much sympathy is being evoked for him. Facts garnered from the statistics of the year would only tend to his discredit. Glimpses from the experience of those who saw Burkett on the ball field will show that, in his treatment of young players, he has well earned the epithet of "Crab," a nickname that he did not receive from any fancied resemblance to that crustaceous but because of his crusty demeanor.

Burkett Is Old Player.

Burkett first saw the light of day at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1876. He played baseball from early childhood, and in 1890 graduated into big league company by joining the New York team.

The year 1891 found him with Cleveland, with which club he remained until the Robisons transferred that aggregation to St. Louis, and the team played in the name of the Cardinals. He drafted a personal declaration of independence in 1900 and "jumped" to the Browns.

Burkett until this year has always been one of the greatest batters in the game, a fair fielder and average base runner.

George Stone has been playing professional ball for a comparatively short time, five years covering the extent of his experience in minor and major leagues. Stone's work has been the exception of the year, and in the East he is considered the peer of any player who has ever come out of the ranks of the minors, not even excepting LaJoie, Wagner and King.

Great First-Year Record.

Eastern critics offer the argument in support of this contention that this is Stone's first year in the American League; that he is leading and will probably continue to lead that organization in batting. This fact has never been performed before in the history of baseball, a player never coming out of a minor league before and immediately taking the batting pinnacle of that organization.

If, say the Easterners, Stone can perform such a prodigious feat his first year in a big league company, what will he do next year?

Stone, in demeanor and personal characteristics, is exactly the opposite of Burkett. He is more like a woman, but with his gentle character he has plenty of self-confidence and a determination about him that bespeaks a man of great character from the woman who meets him. He is a good conversationalist when he wants to talk, which is seldom, but those who have heard him speak are struck with his experiences on the ball field will be apt to class him as a pretty good raconteur.

Modest.
A highly level-headed the praise and encomiums of the fans has not least symptom of being.

The Boston games Burkett, Stone said: "I play. I do not really, but what I am the impression man in the profession."

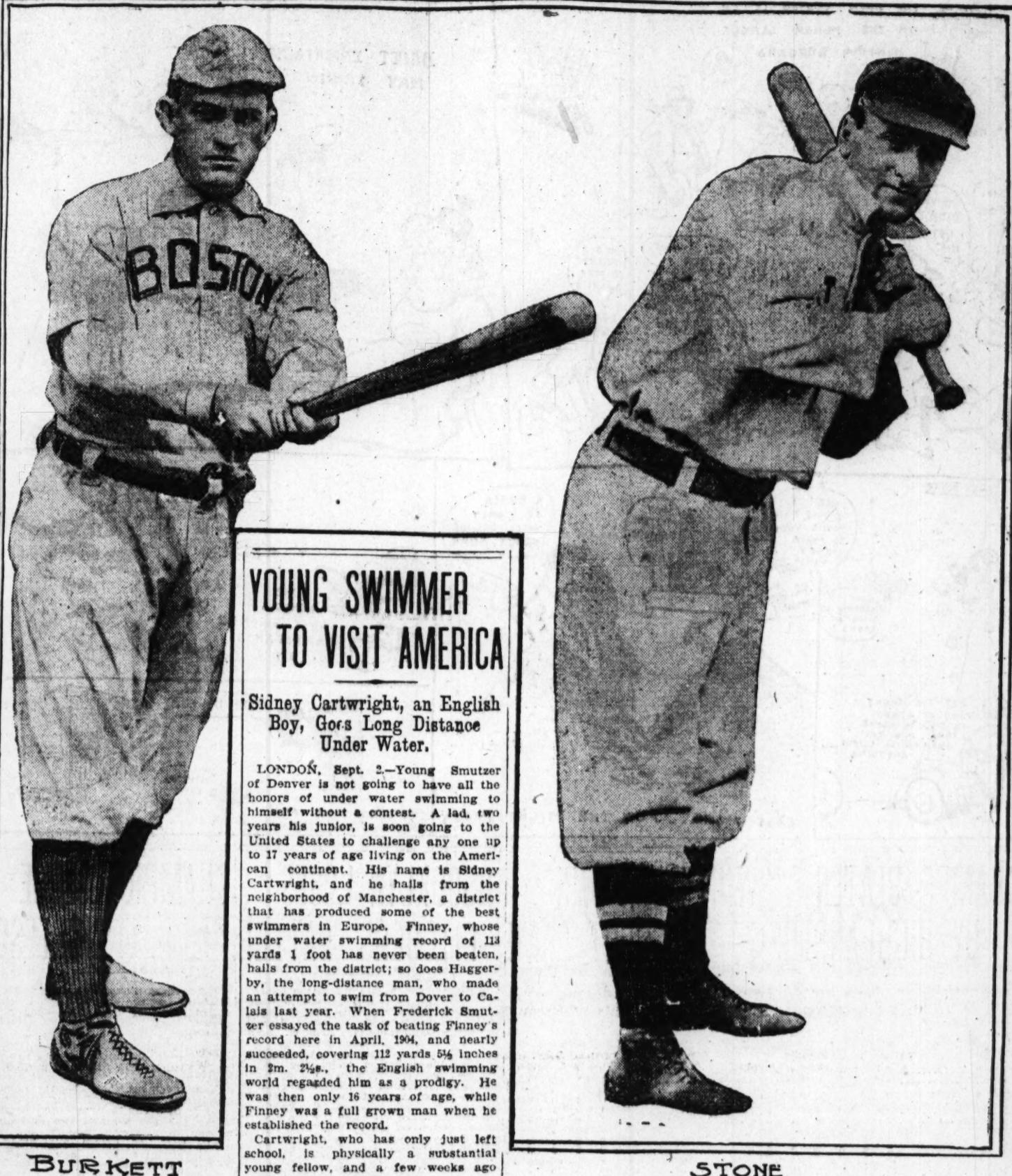
over; praise for some. If you don't his modesty watch as he walks to and left, held in a low on his broad round, he strides, the diamond. Up over the fence, hand to reach the closer look and caught his brown eyes.

HICKS' PUDDING
SATELLY CURES
HEADACHES
UPON COLDS
in 6 to 12 Hours
No. 100 New

Plays an Important Part in Lives of Players

PASSING Of Burkett and Stone's Rise Features of the Season

Comparison of Work of These Players, Exchanged for Each Other, Has Furnished Comment for Fans



BURKETT

STONE

WALCOTT WISHES TO FIGHT AGAIN

Former Welterweight Champion Declares His Injured Hand Is Strong.

BOSTON. Sept. 2.—Joe Walcott has not retired from the ring. He made this statement the other day and then went on to tell why he was still entitled to some consideration.

"My hand is all right," the colored boxer said. "Last week I went down to Jacksonville, where there were a couple of colored boxers with visions of becoming champions.

"A friend of mine asked me if I would try to get back in the game again. The part of the question I did not like was that the part did not last six rounds. I told him it was a good test of my injured hand. I knocked them both out, and the hand that had been shot it did not jar it a bit.

"I am back in the game again. I am strong and healthy. I am claiming to be the welterweight champion. No one has defeated me at that weight since I left the Ring. I am the best boxer in the world, and I am the only one who has won a title at Buffalo. I don't care if I am going to fight for a bout. 'Honey' McLovin' might be anxious to meet me, and I am.

GRIFFITH OFTEN REMOVES PITCHERS

New York Twirlers Have Been Removed 44 Times—Washington Knocked Out Most.

The New York Americans have established a baseball record by taking pitchers out of the box 44 times, more than twice as many as any other club.

It is about the weight unless the man is taken off the field. He will be a welterweight and is looking for a title. When he will have to make weight for him.

I have been asked to box at the new club in Chelsea, and if they can find someone who will meet me, of course I shall be out, but I am not glad to go. I am in fine shape. I shall not be particularly about the weight unless the man is taken off the field. He will be a welterweight and is looking for a title. When he will have to make weight for him.

Athletics Have Trainer.
Connie Mack has taken into his fold New York and Washington, the Athletics have a trainer now. In fact, they are training him to be a welterweight and is looking for a title. When he will have to make weight for him.

The Boston games Burkett, Stone said: "I play. I do not really, but what I am the impression man in the profession."

over; praise for some. If you don't his modesty watch as he walks to and left, held in a low on his broad round, he strides, the diamond. Up over the fence, hand to reach the closer look and caught his brown eyes.

Hicks' Pudding has a regular Boston and New York, and the Athletics have a trainer now. In fact, they are training him to be a welterweight and is looking for a title. When he will have to make weight for him.

Walter Brodie, the old Baltimore star, is playing a great all-round game for fourth honors with a team.

SPORT

PLAYERS GUIDED BY SUPERSTITION

Well-Known Stars of Baseball Regard Ill Omens With Child-Like Fear.

TREMBLE AT FIGURE 13

Left-Handed Barbers Are Avoided and Strangers on Bench Not Welcomed.

"Ballplayers are as superstitious as chorus girls," said the business manager of one of the American League clubs recently in St. Louis. "In addition to all the ordinary superstitions, they've got a whole batch of their own, and they believe in them implicitly."

"They all fall before the 13 superstition. You can't get them to ride in a bus in which there are only 12 men, and they are always very careful to count noses, too."

"In the dining rooms of some of the hotels at which the players stop while traveling they put all the players at one table. It's fun to watch them flagging the 13th fellow who comes along to the table for a meal."

"If he doesn't roll his eyes around himself and count the bunch before sitting down, there are always plenty of them at the table who will, and if the newcomer makes the thirteenth he ducks out of the dining room until he is joined by one of the other players, to make the fourteenth, or waits till one of the eaters gets through and quits the table."

"Most teams are superstitious about having outsiders on the bench, even during practice. Few of them believe that they can win a game when an outsider has sat on their bench from the moment that they arrived at the park."

"I know several players, for instance, who thoroughly believe that when a game is postponed on account of rain or wet grounds on the day they're due to go in it's simply impossible for them to win on the next day or the next time they make their postponed game."

"There often isn't enough answer to the superstition of the players, but they won't see the answer and just go right on nursing the superstition. For example, there's a renowned outfielder who is positive that every time he gives him a slight cut on his face he is beaten by the long-distance man who made an attempt to swim from Dover to Calais last year. When Frederick Smutzy essayed the task of beating Finney's record here in April, 1904, and nearly succeeded, covering 112 yards 54 inches in 2m. 26s., the English swimming world regarded him as a prodigy. He was then only 15 years of age, while Finney was a full grown man when he established the record.

Cartwright, who has only just left school, is physically a substantial young fellow, and a few weeks ago succeeded in remaining under water for 2m. doing 111 yards 104 inches. This is a world's record for a lad 15 years of age. He has also defeated all boys of his age in a half-mile race in the open sea at Blackpool. This, of course, was not under water. Young Cartwright does not intend to make swimming a profession, he is going to study engineering at Philadelphia, which promises to give him a good education.

Frederick Smutzy is at present sojourning in London and hopes to remain there until the time when he is expected to visit the scene of his exploit of last year. During his residence in the British capital he has been swimming and has had the honor of appearing before the German Emperor. His friends in London say that he is now returning to the United States early in September, and as he is expected to visit the scene of his exploit of last year. During his residence in the British capital he has been swimming and has had the honor of appearing before the German Emperor. His friends in London say that he is now returning to the United States early in September, and as he is expected to visit the scene of his exploit of last year. During his residence in the British capital he has been swimming and has had the honor of appearing before the German Emperor. 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SYMPATHY, LOVE, BUT NO MONEY WITZHOFF GAVE

New York Bluebeard Limed His Twigs for His Victims With Flattering Attentions, but Never With Financial Aid.

AGREES WITH HOCH ON WOMAN'S DESIRE TO WED

Kindness and Patient Effort, He Believes, Will Subjugate Any Woman—One Victim Describes His Methods.

Witzhoff's Lime Twigs to Ladies! Sympathetic talk. Requests for sympathy in return. Frequent calls. Kind attentions—but never any money. Talk of coming inheritances. Kindness to the victim's children. Gifts of flowers. Letters or telegrams every day. Plentiful kisses. Soul gazings via the eye.

By Leased Wire From the New York Post-Dispatch

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Dr. George Witzhoff, the man with the genius for marriage, shared bluebeard Hoch's opinion that any woman could be subjugated with a little patient effort.

A friend of Mrs. Anna Parkhill, now Mrs. Ernest Tinner of Sayville, Long Island, but once a wife of the polygamous donist, tells how Witzhoff set his lime twigs. She says:

"When Witzhoff found an impressionable victim he used to take her face in his hands and gaze long and deeply into her eyes. The woman whom he married as Abram Weston used to say after these soul gazings that she felt a close, oppressive feeling in her breast as though Witzhoff had an hypnotic power over her."

"But for those who like their woe more intellectual he played the old sympathetic game to a nicely. He made each woman think that listening to her particular troubles had become his chief vocation in life. If it was merely worry, he offered sympathetic advice. If the woman needed money, he talked optimistically of the inheritances which he was expecting from his mother's estate in Switzerland."

"Witzhoff had a specialty of impressing the swain if possible over the heart of a grandmother, in which he declared fervently that he had never been married and had never loved another."

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"I chanced him from Massachusetts to Minnesota," said the detective.

He stayed in Baltimore a week, but he had gone, of course, when this was accomplished. Then we saw a letter addressed to him at the office of the bank where he had a few thousand dollars to his credit.

He had come to New York, but I hustled over there and found this to be the address where the fellow was living with Etta Randolf. The mail had been forwarded to him at the postoffice at the postoffice to the general delivery in Baltimore. I stayed in Baltimore a week, but not a trace could I get of the boy, so I then found a clever agent to Chicago. Over to that city I went to find that while I was at work Witzhoff had arrived, having come to the city by borrowing all her savings of about \$1000 and skipped to Cincinnati. When I got to the little town I located the man and his wife and at last we were in the room in which he lived and his trunk for my pains.

SUED FOR NOT BEING DEAD.
Man Whose Widow Received Insrance Heard From.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 2.—After having been judicially declared dead and his wife paid \$1000 life insurance, Milton R. Derby, a carpenter, who mysteriously disappeared nine years ago, has been heard from at Pierre, S. D., and his "widow" has gone to the South Dakota capital to investigate the story of his recovery.

He was supposed to have been drowned, but a Sioux City newspaper discovered that he was alive and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. will sue him for not being dead, asking judgment for \$1000.

PRESIDENT FOUND GUILTY.
Savings Association Official Convicted on Third Trial.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—E. M. Johnson, president of the defunct Fidelity & Deposit Co., was convicted yesterday a year ago owing over \$100,000, was found guilty by a jury today of making and publishing a false report of the financial condition of the association. His attorneys say a motion for a new trial, and should the trial be carried to the Supreme Court on an application for a writ of supersedeas.

Johnson may be sentenced to from one to ten years' imprisonment. This was his third trial.

Mr. Louis has me Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. First in everything."

MAE WOOD CHARGES POISON ATTEMPTS

Omaha Woman Alleges Conspiracy by Agents of Loeb and Wynne.

HIRELINGS OF PLATT"

Detected One, She Says, Trying to Put Drug in Her Soup.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—Mae Wood, who declares that her damage suit against Secretary Loeb and others will not be dropped, announced today that she will shortly file charges with the Secretary of State at Washington alleging a conspiracy to assassinate her while she was staying at a hotel in New York. Attorneys are now drawing up the charged and Miss Wood will go to Washington and present them in person.

"Wynne, Loeb and the rest of them," declares Miss Wood, "knew it was necessary to get me out of the way to further the political scheme they were working on Senator Platt, but when they found I was onto their game they then forced me into signing a paper renouncing all claims on Senator Platt or the letters which had been stolen from me."

Miss Wood charges that she was brought to New York for no other purpose than to have her done away with. On one occasion while she was at the hotel, whether she had gone to look over the papers of "The Love Letters of John" or not, she placed her pitchfork out-side her room, and when agents of Wynne and Loeb, she alleges, placed a powder in it which would have caused the instant death if she had drunk the water.

On another occasion secret service men from the American Express Co., who were the henchmen of Senator Platt, came to stay over her and one of these agents while dining with her at the hotel, according to Miss Wood, placed a poison in her coffee, which she had ordered, when agents of Wynne and Loeb, she alleges, placed a powder in it which would have caused the instant death if she had drunk the water.

The automobile overtook the wagon which had been hired to the right to avoid a collision, knocked off the wagon's left hind wheel, passed the vehicle and threw Davitt to the ground, the machine then swerving to the left and plunging over the embankment into a ravine. It turned a complete somersault and pinned its occupants beneath it, the girls being rendered unconscious by the fall.

Some months ago, acting on the advice of his attorneys, Mrs. Fulton decided to apply to the local courts to have her husband legally declared dead, his estate, amounting to \$300, might be divided between herself and the children. Advertisements were inserted in the Pittsburgh, Paterson and Eastern papers to that effect.

The result was that a letter was received a few weeks ago from a man who signed his name as John Fulton of Paterson, and who claimed to be the husband. The court fixed today that John Fulton resided in the city yesterday from Paterson to the home of Mrs. Mary Fulton, whom he claims is his wife. If he is his husband, he has seen her other for 28 years. He entered the house as a stranger and was received as such. Long and earnestly the man and the two children, grown to manhood and womanhood, were there. There was no recognition. Mrs. Fulton declared that Fulton looked like her, but she looked like his wife as he remembered her, but he was not sure either. The children were too young when their father left to remember much about him.

Fulton recalled that he had been before, which the woman denied. She, too, recalled such incidents. He was perfectly familiar with her history and she seemed to be familiar with his yet were in doubt. Neither is quite sure they are husband and wife.

This morning the case was called in court and Mrs. Fulton and her children were there. Fulton expected that Andrew Fulton would be there, too, but he was unable to be present, for he has already announced that he would support some other candidate for the presidency."

DISOBEYED FATHER; BOY IS DROWNED

District Bresterfeldt, Aged 14, Meets Death in Last Swim of Season.

While swimming in the Mississippi River at the foot of St. Louis avenue yesterday afternoon, in disregard of his father's commands, Dietrich Bresterfeldt, 14 years old, of 2000 Elliott avenue, was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Knowing the danger to even the experienced swimmer if possible over the head of a grandfather, in which he declared fervently that he had never been married and had never loved another."

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STONE AND FOLK HOLD CONFERENCE

Discussed Harmonizing of Party and St. Louis and Kansas City Appointments.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

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RETURNS TO WIFE AFTER 28 YEARS

But She Is Skeptical of Fulton's Identity and He Is Having Difficulties.

COURT CANNOT DECIDE

Pittsburg Tribunal Postpones Case in Hope Something May Happen to Help Solution.

At a late hour last night a favorable report was made of the condition of the four persons injured in the automobile accident on the Clayton road early yesterday morning, two of the number being girls.

The victims were Alvin Meyer, son of Jacob Meyer, president of the Meyer-Bannerman Laundry Co., who is at the Meyer home, 422 Lindell Boulevard; Walter Halleman of 1021 N. Leffingwell Avenue, who is employed at the Meyer-Bannerman establishment, and Miss Anna Alta Keene and Miss Annie O'Neill, both employed in the office of a Washington Avenue department store, the three last named being at St. Luke's Hospital, whether they were taken from the scene of the accident.

The auto was driven by young Meyer when the accident occurred and was hurried over a two-foot embankment on Clayton road, just east of the North and South road, after colliding with a farmer's wagon driven by J. Davitt, living at Conway and Clayton road, who was on his way to St. Louis with a load of vegetables.

The automobile overtook the wagon which had been hired to the right to avoid a collision, knocked off the wagon's left hind wheel, passed the vehicle and threw Davitt to the ground, the machine then swerving to the left and plunging over the embankment into a ravine. It turned a complete somersault and pinned its occupants beneath it, the girls being rendered unconscious by the fall.

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**WILD PLUNGE ENDS
NIGHT AUTO RIDE**

Two Girls in Party Pinioned Under Machine Driven by Alvin Meyer.

RECOVERY NOW ASSURED

Two Foremen of Government Printing Office Lose Jobs Following Investigation of Lanston Machine Contract.

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AUGUST REALTY RECORD BROKEN

Transactions Last Month Increased More Than 100 Per Cent Over Last Year.

1240 SEPARATE TRADES

Total Amount Was \$4,497,810
—Building Boom in All Parts of City.

The transfers for August were 1240, aggregating \$4,497,810, against 774, aggregating \$2,030,520 for the corresponding month a year ago, an increase in number of 466 and in aggregation \$2,466,290. This is more than 100 per cent.

According to the records of Secretary Sidney Schiel of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, this is, not barring the palmy days of 1902 and 1903, the biggest August in the history of the city.

The report for August, compiled in the Building Commissioner's office, shows that there has been no cessation in building operations.

The number of permits issued for the month was 827, involving an outlay of \$1,855,580, the increase in number over the same period a year ago being 221. About 215 permits were issued for the erection of brick and 426 for frame buildings.

These figures are highly encouraging, in view of the fact that August is regarded as the dullest month in the calendar.

While trading in realty during the month was marked by few deals of more than ordinary magnitude, the many transactions in small investments and home properties swelled the business to the record breaking figure.

Business Growing Better.

With the return of cool weather, business transactions are expected to assume the activity which characterized the spring and early summer.

Property holders and realty agents who have been away from the city are beginning to return, and many deals which have been hanging fire because of their absence will be revived and brought to a successful conclusion.

Number of them involve the transfer of sites in the central business district to syndicates with building plans.

The new areas are showing operations in the business as well as residence centers during the fall and winter will reach swash proportions.

Apartment house flats are being planned for the central West End. This is placed choice corners and inside lots in this section, a good deal of which are now made at prices which show notable advances over six months ago.

The new flats will be confined alone to the West End.

The northwestern and southwestern sections will get their full quota of new flats.

The South Side, around Tower Grove Park, is becoming almost as popular a residence center as the West End. The new areas are quiet and inviting environments of this section are beginning to appeal to home-seekers, and this fall it is expected to see a great deal of up-to-date work with which will be the most imposing in the city.

Scores of flats will be erected, agents say, in the new areas of St. Louis, and from the demand for living quarters in this section they will not be a drug on the market.

TOWER GROVE HEIGHTS.

Large Tract Is Being Rapidly Closed Out to Buyers.

The Mercantile Trust Co. has sold 23 lots in Tower Grove Heights. Out of the entire tract, embracing over 34,000 feet, all the lots have been sold but 98, and negotiations are now pending with enough people to close out every lot.

Especially low prices have been made in order to wind up the remaining lots and those who buy now will rapidly take up the lots at bargain prices.

Those who purchased since last report are as follows:

John Schulte, 30 feet south side of Homestead street, between Arkansas and Louisiana, \$720.

Willard F. E. Matl, 30 feet, north side of Homestead street, between Spring and Gustine, \$780.

Theodore J. Ocelot, 30 feet, south side of Union street, between Arkansas and Louisiana avenues, \$780.

John L. Matl, 30 feet, south side of McLean, between Spring and Gustine, \$600.

Helen Schulte, 30 feet, south side of Humphrey street, between Spring and Gustine, \$600.

Walter H. Hammert, 30 feet, south side of Juniate street, between Spring and Gustine, \$780.

James Johnson, 30 feet, north side of Connecticut, between Spring and Gustine, \$780.

Loring Healy, two lots, 30 feet each, north side of McLean, between Arkansas and Gravols, \$1,440.

Edward A. Pickett, 30 feet, north side of Wyoming street, between Spring and Gustine, \$780.

H. H. Hammert, 30 feet, north side of Wyoming street, between Spring and Gustine, \$780.

Alpheo Zilk, 30 feet, on northeast corner of McLean and Arkansas, \$900.

James Kipp, two lots, 30 feet each, north side of Humphrey, between Spring and Gustine, \$780.

George McAlpine, three lots, 30 feet each, on south side of Humphrey, between Gustine and Spring, \$2,610.

Charles F. Hall, two lots, 30 feet each, south side of McLean, between Arkansas and Gravols, \$1,620.

W. H. Hammert, 30 feet, on south side of Connecticut street, between Spring and Gustine, \$780.

David P. Leahy, real estate and financial sales, St. Paul, Minn., and the northern lakes.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE NOTES.

George J. Wan-Frath has just returned from a trip to St. Paul and the northern lakes.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

THE TOMBRIDGE AGENCY.

The Tombridge Agency reports sales as follows:

No. 4410 Minnesota avenue; a two-story, six-room brick flat, front halls, for two families; \$1,200.

No. 2514, south side of Amaris street, east of Gravols, for \$2,000.

No. 4404, south side of Amaris street, east of Gravols, for \$2,000.

No. 50114, south side of Amaris street, east of Gravols, for \$2,000.

No. 6, 50125 on the north side of Alameda street, east of Gravols, for \$2,000.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER C. MCGINNIS,
Associate Secretary.

JOHN S. BLAKE, WHO IS BACK FROM EUROPE.



200 feet, to George Breuning and wife, who will erect modern stores and have cooking facilities. Total cost, \$1,200. Site on west of North Cheesman place, which Mr. Leahy sold out in less than two days last month.

Lot 25x100 on the east side of William's place, south of Natural Bridge, in Kelley's Addition, for \$2,000. Mr. Leahy, to Randolph Mullen, for \$2,000. Mr. Mullen will improve with a residence.

Lot 25x100 on the east side of Belt avenue, about 200 feet south of Celia Brillante, from H. C. Zeile, for \$2,000. Mr. Zeile, to Fred Davis for \$400. Mr. Davis, we understand, will improve with modern buildings.

Lot 25x125 on the east side of Webster street, between North Market and Benton streets, a two-story brick dwelling containing six rooms, at the basement and cellar; lot 25x125 feet, for \$1,200. Mr. Leahy, to Fred Davis for \$400. Mr. Davis, to George Goode and wife, who purchased for flats, costing about \$3,000.

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BIG SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT WERE NOT EXPECTED

OKLAHOMA AND HER MANY WONDERS

Acreage Large and It Is Estimated That There Will Be 175,000,000 Bushels to Be Sent Abroad.

PEACE AGREEMENT IS CAUSE OF UNLOADING

Cotton Prices Advance Under Leadership of Southern Contingent of Speculators and Sharp Clique of Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The American Monthly Review of Reviews for September contains an excellent article on "Oklahoma, a Vigorous Commonwealth," by Clarence H. Matson. The following excerpts will be found of exceptional interest:

"Next year, too, the tribal governments will pass out of existence and the Indians will become actual citizens of the United States. It will therefore be necessary to provide for Statehood or for a territorial government, and it is commonly conceded that the twin Territories will be admitted together as the State of Oklahoma."

In some quarters the anxiety of September bidders to unload was ascribed to the unexpected peace agreement. There had, unquestionably, been much wheat and flour shipped to the Far East in case there had been a disagreement. Selling was accelerated to some extent by the unexpected increase in the volume of shipping, the shipments having been far heavier than anticipated, including an astonishing amount contributed by Russia, which was not counted in the totals of famine exports from that country.

Late in the week there were more firm market reports, however, offering ware, noticeably smaller, while sellers for the decline displayed some anxiety to cover.

Wheat Yield Is Large.

Selling was stimulated to some extent by reports of rains in the Northwest and Manitoba, and by the continuation of primary receipts, as contrasted with last year. Demand was also quickened somewhat by the recent cable advice, from foreign markets, that wheat exports by reason of damage by locusts in Argentina, and by continued reports of crop failures in South America on the continent. However, at this moment experienced traders are not expecting any marked changes in prices until the new market opens, as none of the large professional operators seem inclined to take a positive stand.

Thus far the yield per acre has been somewhat larger than anticipated, and as a rule the grain has been of excellent quality, hence the demand for our export surplus is somewhat less than the quantity that will be required from us by importers countries. Wheat and flour traders are now able to declare that we have 300,000 bushels for export, but this can be no means be considered a conservative estimate, as the market is now fully satisfied in its judgment that all farmers will be called upon to part with every bushel of their crop, not leaving anything for reserve.

Imports would be a liberal estimate to say that our surplus amounts to 175,000,000 bushels, assuming that our total production is 700,000,000 bushels.

Advance in Cotton.

The aggregate crop movement of the last three weeks under the leadership of the Southern contingent of speculators gathered here, and a clique of New England based operators, cotton prices advanced from the low point of 10 cents last month for the October option up to the basis of 11 1/2 cents by Tuesday of this week, when December options closed at 11 21/2 cents Jan. 11 1/2.

In establishing this high level of prices both of these cliques appear to have been actuated by the failure of the public interested in cotton to follow this movement and the continued refusal of spinners to buy at any extreme price, thus creating a speculative position that it invited bear attack when an effort was made to realize profits.

The decline began Tuesday afternoon, and from that time up to yesterday afternoon there has been a continuous downward movement, generally holding its position, with prices breaking away 10 points October closing down to 10 1/2, December 10 1/2 and January 10 7/8.

It is now expected that the decline will be checked, and that if it should make the condition below 10 cents, renewed strength is expected to develop.

Market Kept Pace.

Our market kept pace with the advance of European centers today, but the movement here was narrow and trading relatively unimportant. The \$4,473,000 in market sales, compared with \$4,062,000 last month, was without effect upon the market, which ruled firmly at 10 1/2 cents, and that low level with every indication that the majority of traders had already well evaded its speculative accounts, according to publication of the Government crop report. If the report should make the condition 11 or 12 cents, a further decline is expected, but on the other hand, if it should make the condition below 10 cents, renewed strength is expected to develop.

CLAIM FOR CHILD'S CARE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lurkin brought suit in Clinton, yesterday afternoon, against John Lurkin, from whom the woman was divorced in 1887, asking \$165 for caring for her daughter, Mabel, aged 5, since that time. At the time of the divorce the court made no ruling as to the custody of the child. She asks \$15 per month for board and clothes, \$20 per year for medical attention and \$5 per year for music lessons. The little white schoolhouse is a

familiar sight in the Oklahoma scenery. There are 250 of them, employing 3,428 teachers, and the average school property is valued at \$11,723,000. More than a million and a quarter dollars is spent annually in maintaining these schools.

In addition, there are several higher institutions of learning. One of the first acts of the Territorial Assembly was to provide for a Territorial university, and the same year an agricultural college. Later, two more normal schools were established, in addition to agricultural and normal university for colored people.

The University of Oklahoma at Norman has two buildings costing \$180,000, and a Carnegie library is now building. It has an enrollment of about 500 students, law and medicine added in 1901; the Northwestern Normal, at Alva, an enrollment of 783; and the Southwest Normal, at Weatherford, an enrollment of 366. The latter was established only two years. The Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, which is the largest, is in construction with it, to be doing a great work for the farmers of Oklahoma.

In addition to the territorial institutions there are a number of important denominational educational institutions in Oklahoma. Among them are a Congregational, at Kingfisher; the Oklahoma Presbyterian College at Newkirk; The Methodist Episcopal Church is just now erecting a structure at Okemah, the Indian City, to be known as Epworth University. There are also numerous business colleges, convents, academies, and Indian schools, convents, academies, and schools throughout the state, in connection with it, to be doing a great work for the farmers of Oklahoma.

Bull speculation in the markets received a heavy setback during the past week, the settlement of the foreign war being the signal for general liquidation in all securities where the long accounted holders were subjected to severe margin calls or the sacrifice of their investments.

The liquidation precipitated was entirely unexpected as it was generally believed that a heavy buying movement followed the declaration of peace in the Far East.

Wall street experienced an unusually severe speculative spasm which was due to the combination of the effect of the bull element, of the effect of the settlement of this Russian-Japanese war on public sentiment.

Even so, the leading market interests have accumulated securities on an active basis, and the majority of the members and the Federal Government have been providing school facilities for the territory. At Chickasaw an agricultural school is maintained by the Indian Education of the education of Indian boys and girls, and the Indian Government spends about \$150,000 on its maintenance each year.

There are 250 of them, employing 3,428 teachers, and the average school property is valued at \$150,000 on its maintenance each year.

Both Oklahoma and the Indian Territory owe much of their development to the Indians, who have given the lands to the interest of the railroads, roads to the people, the fertile lands as rapidly as possible, and to do all in their power to assist the Indians in their prosperity, upon the prosperity of the territory which it traverses. Nearly every town in Oklahoma contains its quota of citizens coming from widely different sections, the people of each denomination gathered and built themselves church homes, and the Indians, tribes have excellent schools among them, and the schools are founded side by side. According to the report of Gov. Ferguson for 1904, the 10 principal tribes in the state have an aggregate membership of about 100,000.

The coming of Statehood will give the Indians a voice in the government.

The Indians have been actual citizens of the United States. It will therefore be necessary to provide for Statehood or for a territorial government, and it is commonly conceded that the twin Territories will be admitted together as the State of Oklahoma.

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NATION'S LEADERS ON IMMIGRATION

Prominent Men From All Over the Union Will Attend Big Convention.

OPEN FORUM FOR DEBATE

Important Recommendations Will Be Formulated to Be Sent to Congress.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Leading men from all over the Union will meet in New York Dec. 6 and 7 as official representatives of the States to consider immigration in its relation to industrial and social prosperity. They will form a conference called at the instance of the National Civic Federation, with headquarters in New York, and recommendations will be formulated to be submitted to Congress, looking to the regulation, restriction or encouragement of immigration, according to the decision of the delegates.

Some of the most representative men in business, professional and labor circles will attend. It will be an open forum for debate, in the hope that what evils the immigration problem now presents may be remedied in legislation.

The Civic Federation is headed by August Belmont and others among its members, supported by General Andrew Carnegie, Sir Lowry Corke, Cornelius N. Bliss, Archbishop Ireland, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Bishop H. B. Stoeckel, Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte of the navy. The idea of holding a national conference on immigration will be launched at a session of the Civic Federation of New York.

Various opinions as to the benefit or disadvantage of the incoming of aliens to the United States were made by many representative men of New York. It was agreed that diversity of opinion afforded ample scope for the expression of the subject by the men from all the states and it was decided to ask the co-operation of the national federation.

UNCLE SAM WANTS POUND OF FLESH

Boy Applicant for Navy Rejected Because 16 Ounces Under Weight.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 28.—Because Thomas Wilson, a bright young lad of Austin, aged 17 years, lacked just one pound of flesh necessary, he was rejected by Uncle Sam. Thus it may be said that the Federal Government is the most exacting of modern shockers. Young Wilson had passed satisfactorily the examination to enlist in the navy.

He was given the military assignment to wash the raw supplies of Uncle Sam, under way, in order to complete his training in the art of cooking. The little fellow went through the operation bravely, and went to Fort Worth, at which place the recruiting officers were stationed at the time, continuing to complete his enlistment paper with the officer holding the examination. He did all the questions satisfactorily, but just before winding up the examining surgeon placed the boy on the scales and found he only weighed 90 pounds. Young Wilson had weighed just before taking the train at Austin and tipped the scales at 106 pounds with his clothes on. Uncle Sam does not weigh 106 pounds, so the boy's disappointment was keen when he was told that he lacked just one pound of being heavy enough to pass.

He endeavored to persuade the officer that often the raw goods came in small packages, but the officer was obdurate and insisted on having the pound of flesh.

"Admiral" Wilson, as the boy was named him, returned home very much disheartened, but declared he will get the lacking pound of flesh soon and enlist at the nearest recruiting station.

Lincoln Trust and Title Co. Vaults.

Entrance to the Lincoln Trust and Title Co. offices in the Lincoln Trust Building was blocked yesterday, owing to the delay in getting the keys to be placed in the Lincoln Trust vaults in this department has been growing steadily of late, so much so that the new boxes were taken from Hamilton, Ohio, and came crated in four sections and had a combined weight of 400 pounds.

The POST-DISPATCH is the only St. Louis newspaper with Associated Press Day Dispatches.

"First in everything."

RAILROAD SUES FOR ONE NICKEL

Shipper, Charged Five Cents for Storage, Says He Will Battle in Supreme Court.



JUDGE WILLIAM R. CURRAN

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—A unique legal contest is on at Pekin, where former County Judge William R. Curran is defending a suit brought by the Santa Fe Railroad Co. for a nickel, alleged by the company to be due for storage charges on a door which was carried to Pekin by the plaintiff company.

Judge Curran called several times at the freight offices of the company and asked for his property as soon as he received word that it had arrived, but on each visit was told that it was not ready for delivery. After the third call he got out a writ of replevin and secured possession of his door.

The railroad entered suit against him for their nickel charges, and he refused to pay. Although a lawyer of note himself, Judge Curran has employed other counsel and will contest every inch of ground in the suit.

He says that he will fight the case through the courts of last resort, and is willing and able to pay the expenses of the same. He says that the principle in a vital one, and that the court must be defeated. He says that if they are allowed to charge damages as they did in his case, it is reasonable to follow that they will soon confiscate his goods.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. "First in everything."

COTTON PICKER DEMAND

Big Wages Are Expected to Paid When the Crop Ripens Generally.

Both organizations will have picnics Monday, that of the Central Union be-

Seventeen Thousand Men Will Take Part in Tomorrow's Big Parade

Union Men and Their Friends Will Congregate in Lemp's Park to Celebrate Labor Day—Athletic Contests Will Be Held in the Afternoon.

FORMATION AND LINE OF MARCH OF LABOR DAY PARADE

The divisions will form on the streets running east and west of Twelfth street, at 10 a.m. Twelfth street will be kept clean until the time for falling in line, when each division will drop into its proper place.

The line will move north on Washington avenue, east to Broadway, south to Pestalozzi street, west to Thirteenth street and south to Lemp's Park.

This is the formation of the parade:

Grand Marshal, Charles Albrecht, and aides, G. F. Aubertin, Dave Crelling, Edward Lieberman, Oliver Jerry, Joseph Gabriel, James Shaughnessy and John Suarez.

Division No. 1—Band, Delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union; Bolemakers' Union, No. 27; Future City Lodge, No. 1; Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 167; Brewery Firemen, No. 36; Bartenders' Union, No. 161.

Division No. 2; Harry Meters, Division Marshal-Band; Electrical Workers, No. 2, No. 39, No. 36, No. 46; Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 12; Electrical Brotherhood, No. 6.

Division No. 3; Charles Middendorf, Division Marshal-Band; delegates to the Metal Trades Council; Stove Molders and Steel Workers, No. 34; Car Wheel Molders, No. 729; Stone Pavers, No. 562; Stone Pavers Helpers, No. 10, 541; Barbers, No. 12.

Division No. 4; George Seymour, Division Marshal-Band; Cigarmakers, No. 44; Bill Posters, No. 5; Garment Workers, Nos. 68, 108; Travelling Goods and Leather Novelties, No. 1.

Division No. 5; Lou St. Clair, Division Marshal-Band; Amalgamated Woodworkers, Nos. 12, 149, 204 and 2; Building Material Trades Council; Glass Workers, No. 6; Flour and Cereal Workers, No. 19.

Division No. 6; Charles Gardner, Division Marshal-Drum corps; Newsboys' Union, No. 14, 44; Coopers, No. 37; Pottersmokers' Association; Tuckpointers, No. 10, 384; Janitors, B. E. of A., No. 107; Bakers, No. 330; Carpenters, No. 76; Baggage and Parcel, No. 238; Coal, No. 501, and Trunk, No. 700.

Division No. 7; Thomas Wiesman, Division Marshal-Band; Teamsters' Joint Council; Furniture, No. 751; Van, No. 355; Electric, No. 755; Department Stores, No. 762; Baggage and Parcel, No. 238; Coal, No. 501, and Trunk, No. 700.

MONDAY'S annual Labor Day parade is expected to have 17,000 men in line, by the estimate of Grand Marshal Charles Albrecht. It is the intention to make the parade the notable feature of a big celebration. Led by a platoon of mounted police the great army of men will make an interesting sight in the downtown streets. All the local unions of the city, practically, will be represented.

He says that they will fight the case through the courts of last resort, and is willing and able to pay the expenses of the same. He says that the principle in a vital one, and that the court must be defeated. He says that if they are allowed to charge damages as they did in his case, it is reasonable to follow that they will soon confiscate his goods.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. "First in everything."

The Building Trades Council will have no separate parade of its own this year and all who march will be with the Central Trades and Labor Union.

Both organizations will have picnics Monday, that of the Central Union be-

ing at Lemp's Park, where the parade will end. An elaborate program of athletics and other amusements has been prepared. The Entertainment Committee, Charles Roloff, William Pearson, William Schillig, Julius Rudolph and Charles Kinney, will meet today at Walhalla Hall to perfect arrangements. Forest Park Highlands will be the picnic grounds of the Building Trades Council. The children are to be provided for in a wonderful manner, free rides on the scenic railway, the merry-go-round, the airship and the circle swing being given them. Admission to the theater will be free. Charles J. Lammett, C. R. Gore, William Parish, George Kelly and John Verrey compose the committee in charge.

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POST-DISPATCH
WANT DIRECTORY.

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WANT AD RATES

COST PER LINE.
Count seven average words a line.
No ad accepted for less than
the price of two lines.

ALL CLASSIFICATIONS.....10c

Except the following:

ADVERTISING.....\$1.00

ADVISORY.....\$1.00 or less; 10c
(Each additional line, 1c.)Rooms for Rent; city; rooms with
board; city.....5c

Wanted.....7c

Loans on Personal Property.....12c

Business Ad. in Personal or
Matrimonial and Room and
Board; city.....15cBusiness Ad. in Personal or
Matrimonial and Room and
Board; city; rooms with
board; city.....25cEngagement, Marriage, Death
Obituaries, Card of Thanks.....50cYOUR DRUGIST—OUR WANT AD
AGENT.

DEATHS.

COSTIGAN—On Saturday, Sept. 2, Mary
Costigan, beloved daughter of Thomas
and Sister, Mary Costigan (nee Tigue).
Also sister, Verna, Norlina, Francis
and John Costigan. Funeral from residence,
4050 Cottage Avenue, at 1 p.m. on
Sunday, September 3, at 2 p.m.
to Calvary Cemetery. Friends
are respectfully invited to attend.FRIEDRICH—On Friday, Sept. 1,
1905, at his residence, 3917 West Belle
Avenue, died Dr. Carl Friedrich, 62.
Funeral services will be held at the
family residence Sunday afternoon,
Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock. Interment at St.
Charles Cemetery.

Share of papers please copy.

JOHNSON—Suddenly, at St. Joseph,
Mo., Conrad A. Johnson, aged 25 years
& months and 12 days, Tuesday, Aug.
29, at 8:39 a.m., a man, dearly beloved husband
of Mrs. Anna (nee Kuehler)
Johnson and beloved brother of Arthur,
Hilma, Walter, and Herbert
Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.Funeral services will be held at 1000 North
Jefferson Avenue, Sunday, Sept. 3, at
2 p.m. to St. Peter's Cemetery, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Please copy.McDONALD—Entered into rest on
Saturday, Sept. 3, at 8 a.m., after a
long illness, William McDonald.

Funeral will be held Monday, Sept. 4,

at 2 p.m. at his residence, 2320 Michigan
Avenue.

Friends invited to attend.

NOTHRUP—Entered into rest after
a lingering illness, Dietrich Norstrup,
a beloved son-in-law, on Sept. 3, 1905, at
the age of 50 years 6 months and
15 days.Funeral from residence, 2322 Randolph
Street, Monday, Sept. 4, at 2 p.m.
Friends invited to attend.OBRIEN—On Friday, Sept. 1, 1905, at
4:45 a.m., Francis O'Brien (nee Don-
oghue), relict Robert O'Brien.The funeral will take place Sunday,
Sept. 3, at 1 p.m. at the residence
of her son John D. O'Brien, 4556 Mar-
quette Avenue, to Visitation Church,
then to Calvary Cemetery. Friends
are invited to attend.PUFFERTHSEN—Entered into rest on
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1905, after a
short illness, Christian Puffert-
hsen, beloved husband of Mary A.
Pufferthsen (nee Mall), beloved
father of Mrs. Helen (nee Puffert-
hsen), Catherine Pufferthsen, Clara
L. Pufferthsen and Edna Pufferthsen,
dear son-in-law and grandfather, age
54 years.Funeral will take place Tuesday,
Sept. 6, at 8:30 a.m. from family
residence, 2045 Wisconsin Avenue,
between Brandt and North Market
Streets, between 7th and 8th Streets.

Friends invited to attend.

REED—Entered into rest on
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1905, after a
long illness, Dr. Charles Reed.Funeral will take place Saturday,
Sept. 4, at 1 p.m. from family
residence, 2045 Wisconsin Avenue,
between Brandt and North Market
Streets, between 7th and 8th Streets.

Friends invited to attend.

SCHMIDT—Entered into rest on
Saturday, Sept. 2, at 1:30 p.m., after
a lingering illness, Catherine Schmidt
(nee Heitger) beloved wife of Peter
Schmidt.

Funeral will be held Monday, Sept. 4,

at 2 p.m. at her residence, 2045 Wisconsin
Avenue.

Friends invited to attend.

MEMORIAL.

In memory of our dear sister Anna
Clausen, who departed this life
Aug. 29, 1905.

Sister Anna, how we miss you.

None but us can tell.

We shall hold thy face again.

In fond remembrance of

SISTERS AND BROTHERS.

NORMAN MONUMENT CO.,
1407 N. GRAND AV.

Always New, Up-to-Date Stock.

MARBLE (I.V.), GRANITE AND MARBLE.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED.

Lost and Found

LOST.

LOCKET—Lost, gold locket, marked T. V. M.

Wash. 1000, return to 4500 Clay.

LOCKET—Lost, gold locket, marked T. V. M.

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Wash. 1000, return to

HELP WANTED-MALE.

BOY Wtd.—Small boy, Electric Printing Co., 320 N. 3d st.
BOY Wtd.—About 16, to clerk in store. Ad. D. Post-Dispatch.

BOYS Wtd.—Boys, 14 years and over, Mansfield Co., Pa., for work in coal mines. (1)

BOYS Wtd.—14 to 15 years old; app't, Apply Missouri District Telegraph Co., 421 Pine st.

BOY Wtd.—To learn drug business. Lauren Pharmacy, Jefferson and Russell.

BOY Wtd.—To work in drug store; must have experience. Write Webster's Detective Agency, Des Moines, Iowa. (1)

BOY Wtd.—Office boy, about 16 years old. Address or call Holman Paper Co., 8th and Chestnut.

BOY Wtd.—To learn trimming cutting in shoe shop; call Sunday from 2 to 8. 2005 Locust st.

BOY Wtd.—Good experienced boy, acquainted in the West End, with references. American Boy Co., 415 Olive st.

BOY Wtd.—To learn drug business; must be over 14; German. Call in North St. Louis preferred. 1434 Cass ave.

BOY Wtd.—About 15, to work in drug store; experience preferred. 2001 Cherokee.

BOY Wtd.—Bright boy, 17 or 18 years of age, with good references. Work in hardware and elect. Ad. C 19, Post-Dispatch.

BOY Wtd.—Small German boy, 16 years old; to learn marble cutting trade. 1427 Larch st. (1)

BOY Wtd.—15-year-old bright honest boy to learn jewelry business; willing to work; ref. ex. 605 Walnut st.

DRUG CLERK Wtd.—Junior drug clerk. Grand and Shepardson.

DRUG CLERK Wtd.—Junior drug clerk, at drug store. Ad. 2000 Linton.

DRUG CLERK Wtd.—To pass samples; 2 months' work; 12 to 14 years old; early Tuesday morning. 1232A Euclid.

DRUG CLERK Wtd.—To pass in drug stores; must have good references. 2339 Washington.

BOY Wtd.—Small boy attend telephone, \$2 per week. Union Construction Co., 3626 Locust st.

BOY Wtd.—Boy for office; state references; ref. ex. 605 Walnut st.

DRUG CLERK Wtd.—Regulated drug clerk. 1921 Forest Park.

DRUG CLERK Wtd.—Regulated drug clerk, at drug store. Ad. 2000 Linton.

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DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

CATALPA ST., 8th.—Three-room cottage; block north of Easton.
CLARK AV., 3412—Nice 8-room flat; second floor. Thos. F. Farrelly, Real Estate Agent, 1020 Chestnut.
DELMAR BL., 812.—Six—Four-room house, with water in kitchen. \$12. John S. Sidebotham, 6208 Paxton av.
DELMAR BL., 4248—10 large, bright rooms, 1st floor. Herman, 1127 Chestnut.
DICKSON ST., 2008—Nice 6-room house, large yard and stable; quiet street. Thos. F. Farrelly, Real Estate Agent, 812 Chestnut.
DILLON ST., 1101—Eight-room house and bath, Ewing Av., 418 S.—Six rooms, bath, gas, large yard near St. Matthews Church; leave to responsible tenant. Beets, 809 Chestnut st.
Ewing AV., 418 S.—Six rooms, bath, gas, large yard near St. Matthews Church; leave to responsible tenant. Beets, 809 Chestnut st.
FINNEY AV., 3608—13 rooms, bath, furnace; all conveniences. \$65. Hiltzendorf No. 102, 10th.
HICKORY ST., 1414—Eight-room house; bath, hot water, furnace; all modern conveniences; rent cheap to good tenant. (7)
HOUSE—16-room house; good location for business; 1st floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor. \$125. Rent to roomer, in good condition; bath; will rent reasonable to god tenant. Andrus & Gerst, agents, 2216 Case av.
HOUSE—Furnished or unfurnished, to responsible private family; elegant room, 1st floor. \$125. Ad. E. 108, Post-Dispatch.
HOUSE—9-room house, \$27. 10-room house, 151 months; contract. McCorbie & Webster, 809 Laclede av.
HOUSE—Nice 9-room house, near Shaw's Garage, 11th and Locust; good location; rent in St. Louis. Telephone Main 1843.
HOUSE—Second floor, four light, pleasant rooms; all conveniences \$50, including furnace, water heat, gas, etc. \$50. Call for inspection: \$50. Frank W. Schramm, 1127 Chestnut.
JACQUELINE ST., 608—Between Grand and Spring; 6-room house, in first-class order; bath, half gas, furnace, etc.; southern exposure; good natural gas; suitable for school; rent \$100. Laclede Bldg.
LACLADE AV., 4048—Nine rooms, racing hall, bath, furnace, combination fixtures, screens, cabinet mantels, grates; \$45. C. C. Campbell Realty Co., 1140 Chestnut. (8)
LAWTON AV., 3403—Seven rooms, bath and furnace. Butler Bros., Grand and Spring.
LAWTON AV., 2512—Ten large, bright rooms, bath, furnace; good location. Hermann, 1127 Chestnut.
LOQUET ST., 2630—6 rooms, bath; rent \$25 to good tenant. John L. McDowell, 825 Chestnut.
LOCAS AV., 3185—10 rooms, studio; bath, gas, water heat, furnace, 1st floor. Mrs. Roe Blatz, 1127 Chestnut.
LUCHAN AV., 5421—4 rooms, gas for winter. John A. Schmitz, 617 Chestnut. (8)
LUCHAN AV., 3020—Five room house, in good repair; all conveniences, furnace, etc.; good location; open. Owner, room 308, 1127 Chestnut.
MAGNOLIA AV., 5008 S.—Five room frame cottage; city water, large yard; in good repair; \$100. Kell, 1127 Chestnut.
MORGAN ST., 2104—Gas and bath; hot water heat; this is fine; \$50; see it quick. Key 4120. Zwick & Co., agents, 15 N. 7th.
MARKET ST., 1004—11th room house; good location for hotel or rooming house; \$55 month.
MARKET ST., 816—11th room house; good for rooming house; \$55. (7)
MISSOURI AV., 1810—(opposite park)—Eleven rooms and barn; very new southern exposure; \$100. Kell, 1127 Chestnut.
MORGAN ST., 2104—Gas and bath; hot water heat; this is fine; \$50; see it quick. Key 4120. Zwick & Co., agents, 15 N. 7th.
MORRIS ST., 1101—Six-room modern furniture; good family; contains furnace; new; piped top to bottom; good furnace; \$12.50; open all day. Shryve-Schles, 110 N. 7th.
NORTH MARKET ST., 872—4203A—Six rooms, bath, furnace; good yard. Hermann, 1127 Chestnut.
NORTH MARKET ST., 4640—Elegant 7-room residence; good; bath, screens, furnace. (7)
OLIVE ST., 4220—Eight-room house. Apply at Walker's, 619 Pine st.
OLIVE ST., 4715—10 room house; all conveniences. J. H. McGehee.
PAGE BL., 8750—Modern 9-room house; new bath, central heat, electric light, etc.; rent \$100. Mrs. H. H. Glancy, The Chestnut st.
RAYMOND AV., 6714 (Midland)—Seven-room cottage, only \$12 per month. Inquire next door.
REINSEL AV., 4027—Modern 8-room house, decorated; adults preferred; stone porch; etc.; gas; \$50 per month.
REINSEL AV., 1113—Large, bright room; bath, laundry and nice, large garden. \$45. Reinsel, 1127 Chestnut.
REINSEL AV., 1121—House, in fine, suitable for two families; \$11 and \$12.
REINSEL ST., 1721 S.—Six rooms and bath.
WASHINGTON BL., 4020—Elegant 10 room house; bath, furnace, fixtures, full jester service; \$125. Mrs. H. M. Bell, Reinsel, 1127 Chestnut.
WESTMINSTER PL., 8528—18 rooms; newly decorated and painted; hardwood floors; every modern convenience; will lease to responsible family. Waltrip Valley Trust Co., 4th and Pine st.
WESTMINSTER PL., 8528—For sale; good location for residence or first-class boarding house; inquire on premises. (7)

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

COTTAGE AT Chautauqua—for rent; cheap. 8-room cottage, furnished. Ad. Mrs. Flint.
EMILIE ST., 1210—7-room house, newly painted; bath, steam heat, steam and hot water; large in fine shape. (7)
FURNISHED HOUSE—Want for rent or lease; for 6 or 9 months; or year. Country home; 9 street; electric street cars; and Missouri Pacific road; phone, electric light, etc.; reasonable; to right party. Ad. A. 144, Post-Dispatch.
HOUSE—Seven room house, bath, conveniences. 103 Elendale av. Inquiry 3018. (7)
FURNISHED FLAT WANTED.

AMBLINGTON AV., 2324—3-room house; fully furnished; want to apply Sunday; refs. (7)

AMBLINGTON AV., 1424—Furnished, 4-room house; 1st floor; 2nd floor; will board owner. Ad. G. 162, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED.

AMBLINGTON AV., 2324—Furnished, 4-room house; 1st floor; 2nd floor; will board owner. Ad. G. 162, Post-Dispatch.

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FURNISHED FLAT WANTED.

AMBLINGTON AV., 2324—Furnished, 4-room house;

MACHINERY.

WANTED.

H. Post-D.-Wtd.—A bandsaw. Ad. E. 68.
SAW Wd.—To buy a 24-hand band saw; must be in good order and a bargain. Ad. G. 150.

STITCHER, ETC.—Wtd.—Power stitcher, M. or more; also power paper cutter. Ad. E. 214.

FOR SALE.

ALCOHOL BOTTLED PLASTIC PLATE for buying, selling and exchanging. Call 2011 Morgan st. Ad. A. 128.

ASSOLUTELY—the largest stock and best assortment of new and second-hand auto steam engines, boilers and miscellaneous machinery in St. Louis. Ad. 753 T. ST. LOUIS FOUNDRY, 1001 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

ALTERNATING and direct-current motors, 100-hp. and up. PAN-AMERICAN, 117-119 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. G. 100.

BOILER—For sale, 2-horsepower upright boiler, 100 lbs. pressure; for heating; or exchange what have you. Ad. 418 B. Post-D.

ELEVATOR—For sale, Crane electric elevator. Ramley, 307 Hickory St., 2d floor.

ENGINE—For sale, 3-horsepower gasoline engine. 7565 Manchester av.

ENGINES and boilers, all sizes; ideal hot-water boilers for residence heating; heat and water tanks; radiators; Ohio Kracker, T. S. 7th st.

ENGINES—Process engines on gasoline, gasoline, oil, kerosene, etc.; large and small; large launches for large automated automobile work a specialty. C. H. Shilling, 510 Main St.

ENGINES—Gas and gasoline. Machinery building and repairing; launches, 4-hp. and bakery machinery especially; gear cutting, knife grinding, tool making; experiments. 1000 Main St., 1st floor.

THE CHAIN SWINGING MACHINE WORKS, 204 N. 2nd St., St. Louis.

GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE—The cheapest and best motor ever made. The Otto engine. Waechter & Rohrback, agents. 315 Walmsley.

GOULINE ENGINE—3-horsepower open gasoline engine, S. 4. 6. and 8-horsepower marine, 4-horsepower stationary engine, spark plug engines and dynamos. G. C. Martin, 52 S. Lewis.

LIGHT machine work models, metal patterns, tools, dies; light mfg. F. W. Olive, 618 S. 2d St.

MACHINERY BUYING, SELLING, REPAIRING, REPAIRS—All kinds of machinery, boilers, all styles. Tell us your wants. Ad. 750.

MACHINERY REPAIRING MACHINE CO., 925 Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 10-h. P. Crocker-Wall engine; 100-hp. Kesting pipe machine; 100-hp. B. & S. B. & K. pipe machine.

One 3-in. Bignal & Keefer pipe machine; one 4-in. Bignal & Keefer pipe machine.

One 22-in. sliding head drill; one 24-in. shaper; one 26-in. planer; one 30-in. Farnham's pump.

One 14x10x12 Blanke duplex pump.

One 6x12 Westinghouse pump, with receiver.

Agents for Moody hoisting engines and New Haven pumps. Ad. 750.

JOHN NEINER & CO., 100 N. 2nd St.

MOTOR—For sale, 1-8 horsepower alternator or generator, complete, with speed regulator. Ad. 750.

MOTOR—For sale, one 23-horsepower 110-volt motor, used in general construction. Bunting & Son, 414 N. 2nd St.

TANDEM—For sale, broadwheel Monarch tandem; would trade for 2 single bicycles, or cheap for cash. Ad. O. R. Palmer, Mammoth St., St. Louis.

TO EXCHANGE.

CARPENTER WORK Wtd.—Room rent, exchanged for carpenter work. Ad. 400.

RASHIER Wtd.—For exchange, parts of tank.

RENTAL—For exchange, parts of tank.

MOTORS—Two 7½ h. p. 600 volt; two 1 h. p. 600 volt; one 1 h. p. 500 volt; six 1/2 h. p. 220 volt; two 1/2 h. p. 220 volt; one 1/2 h. p. 220 volt; one 1/2 h. p. 220 volt; one 1/2 h. p. 220 volt.

MOVING, rebuilding, repairing steam engines, pumps, laundry and other kitchen machines.

draulic and electric elevators, a specialty.

Kingsford, 1000 Main St., 2d floor.

STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex, 1/2 to 100.

Centrifugal pumps, 6 to 14-inch suction.

Heating and ventilating fixtures and fans.

Electric motors, 20 to 250 h. p.

Air compressors, 60 to 500 feet capacity.

Miscellaneous machinery and supplies of eve-

ry particular and price address

SCHOLLHORN-ALBRECHT MACHINE CO., 416 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

We have purchased all of the machinery and equipments of the St. Louis Exposition and all old machinery, tools, dies, parts, fixtures, etc., from the World's Fair hotels. Safety water tube boilers, 100 h. p. 200 h. p. 300 h. p. 400 h. p. Portable boilers, 20 to 100 h. p. Boilers and engines on wheels.

RENTAL—For exchange, parts of tank.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

Mme. Warren and Midge Grayne
Licensed midwives; conduct the only reliable
living-in institution in St. Louis; no confinement
during confinement; especially adapted
to married women who wish to avoid publicity; adoption
if desired; terms \$100. Call at 1437 N.
14th St.; open for inspection; part pay in
work; all patients private; ladies, save
time and money; call or write; confidential
paid. Ad. C 1207.

PERSONAL—Expert lady detective
take cases; no pay unless successful;
post references. Ad. P. O. Box 975. (G)

BRETHMATHUM, digestive disorders, nervous
affections, etc., treated at patients' homes;
no commission. Ad. C 1208.

BOOKS—poems published on royalty; also musical

copyright secured; particular free. Music
Publishing Co., Enterprize Building, Chil-

licothe, Mo. (8)

SOUTH SIDE SANITARIUM. Confinement, adoption; all female troubles
treated; no confinement; no adoption; elegant
accommodations; 20 years' experience.
W. F. Minton, Kansas City, Mo. (8)

EESE Enthal's best deodorizing lotion; guards
your clothes both free. Room 1, 107 N.
6th St. (10)

EESE This new-fangled restorer, will restore
and fade; the same color; cures dandruff, keeps the hair from falling
out; free treatment for one week. M. A.
Quinn, 2720 Pine St., agents wanted. (8)

A DETECTIVE up-to-date does shadowing and
investigating; references. P. O. Box 770, St. Louis. (8)

POSTOFFICE clerk, carrier and many other
examinations, etc., sent by mail; 40, giving full partici-

lars and sample questions, sent by Na-

tional Correspondence Inst., Washington, D. C. (8)

ALL ladies will be pleased with consulta-

tion and examination free. Dr. Mary

Smith, 1015 Locust St., 10th floor; Bell

and Kiboch phones also both places. (8)

A REGULAR licensed physician will receive
a full confinement consultation; private physi-

cian; fee charge, making no nominal

charge for board only. 2639 Washington Av.

ARSENIC compounded tablets; safe and sure;

for skin treatment. Ad. Medical Co.,

N. 9th St. (8)

BLOOD poison cured for life; write for long

let. Dr. F. A. Sieber, room 403; 107 Dear-

born St. (8)

CURE any disease of man; one treatment free.

Dr. Crowley, 1545 N. 8th St. (8)

DR. FITZPORTER, 2150 Chestnut St., treats

all female and chronic diseases; 20 years' expe-

rience. Ad. C 1208.

DR. SMITH, 3043 EASTON.

Seclusions before and during confinement; terms reasonable; for particulars call write. Both men & women. (10)

DR. HOGAN, 2215 OLIVE

Medicines and medicines for women; a spe-

cialist. Rarely licensed. Patients received at any time before and dur-

ing confinement; adoption if desired; trained

nurses; home coming; call on or write; con-

fidential; terms reasonable. St. Louis. (8)

DOCTOR DENNIS

Regular licensed physician, successfully treats

all female troubles; the largest and most reli-

able medical institution in the city; per-

fect seclusion and skin treatment; trea-

tures; adoption if desired; lowest terms; 20

years' experience. 2039 Washington. (8)

DR. MARY ARTHUR.

2031 Washington av.; sanitary, elegant ac-

commodation; confinement, \$10; adoption if

desired; nursing; ladies will be pleased to

call or write. (8)

Dr. Annie Newland, 233A Olive St.

Rooms before and during confinement; compo-

sition free; confinement, \$10; part pay in work; confidential. (8)

ELECTRIC treatment for rheumatism, vapor

bath, 1220A Pine St., open evenings, 100 days. (8)

FACETS for MEN—Absolutely free. Any man

afflicted with any weakness of the sexual system can be cured; we can tell you how it tells

how he can cure himself at home with

out wrecking his stomach with strong stimu-

lants. "Facts for Men" will be mailed free to any

address upon request. 17 three cent stamps are

needed. Write to Dr. G. L. Ferguson, 203 Pine

St., Boston, Mass. (8)

FAIRFIELD treatment, fees a specialist; all private

patients; no commission; \$10; adoption if

desired; nursing; ladies will be pleased to

call or write. (8)

MISSOURI SANITARIUM.

Incorporated, 2201 Olive, St. Louis. A pri-

ate retreat for women before and during

confinement, with every facility for their

comfort and convenience; for those who

wish to avoid publicity; adoption if de-

sired; nurses will meet patients at train or

bus station or car to 2201 to our door. Call or

write. (8)

TELEGRAPHY.

Railroad Telegraph School, 1816 Pine, the

first-class school in the city informed by

our own experts. Open day and night. For

men and women; complete course; fees a

student in 4 weeks; 75,000 in use.

no failure. Write for free book; send

for catalog. 1110 Pine St., (8)

LADIES will not regret calling on Mrs. Hol-

mes, 2744 Washington av. (8)

MISSOURI BUST—Dr. Conway's

Bust Tablets in the only remedy on earth

which cures all forms of bust trouble; no

failure. Write for free book; send

for catalog. 1110 Pine St., (8)

ADOTTION.

A SCHROEDER success; confinement, \$10; ad-

option, 2007 Franklin; licensed. (8)

MRS. M. DIEHL, 1018 N. Jefferson av., re-

views confinements and adoption; work par-

ty; licensed physician. (8)

ADOPTION.

WANTED—To adopt child, 2 years or

over, boy or girl. Ad. B. 94, F. D. (7)

ADOPTION—For adoption, blue-eyed baby girl, 3 months old; also brown-eyed baby girl, 2 weeks old. Call at 1437 N. 14th St. (7)

Miscellaneous Announcements

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, EDUCATIONAL, ETC.

ALL schools of selected educational establish-

ments, pri.-sec. or class; ex-

penses teacher, at reasonable rates. 3212 Lawton av. (8)

Financial Announcements

MONEY WANTED

FOR SALE—Old-time loans on real estate

for \$12,500 and \$20,000 at 5 per cent. Ad. E. 88, Post-Dispatch.

ARITHMETIC made easy; foreigners taught

arithmetical operations; civil service

examinations, 2022 Lawton av. (8)

EDUCATIONAL—Learn watchmaking. Post-

office, 1018 N. Jefferson. (8)

EDUCATIONAL—

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OVERLAND PARK

A FEW OF THOSE FINE HALF-ACRE LOTS ARE STILL
FOR SALE AT PRICES FROM

\$200 TO \$500 EACH
TERMS, \$20 CASH, \$10 PER MONTH.
ALSO TRACTS OF FROM 1 TO 20 ACRES.

\$500 PER ACRE.

Take Creve Coeur Electric Line at De Baliviere sheds and get off at Woodson Road.

Office on the grounds open every day from 1 to 6 p.m.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO., Agent,
FOURTH AND PINE STREETS.

CARD TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

The collection of rents and care of real estate really constitute a business in themselves.

A long experience with all classes of St. Louis real estate makes us unique.

If you would have your rent roll managed by experienced, prompt, capable men, who devote their DIRECT PERSONAL ATTENTION to this particular business, we will be pleased to confer with you.

Success in this particular means a continuous, intelligent attention to property and tenants.

JOHN DOCKERY & SON, 1023 Chestnut Street.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FLAT—For sale, 2320 Wyoming st.; new, modern room flat.

HOUSE—For sale, 5349 Easton av.; 7-room house, all brick, good interior service; will take vacant in exchange.

F. B. ROSEMAN, 917 Chestnut st.

HOUSE—For sale, 1439 Sullivan av.; one-story brick flat, lot 3013; water, gas, etc.

A. H. HILMER, R. E. CO., 2712 N. 14th st.

STONE—For sale, Montgomery st., northeast corner 10th; fine business corner; \$3000.

A. H. HILMER, R. E. CO., 2712 N. 14th st.

DWELLING—For sale, 2218 University st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 2 baths, good brick dwelling.

A. H. HILMER, R. E. CO., 2712 N. 14th st.

HOUSE—For sale, Hazel Hill, Tios Robison av.; house; 35 feet front, 130 feet deep; \$75.

A. H. HILMER, R. E. CO., 2712 N. 14th st.

HOUSE—For sale, four-room frame house; \$450.

PENCEY, st.; price \$400.

HOUSE—For sale, 3724 Lincoln av.; 4-room brick, bath, gas, furnace; \$3700. S. 14th st.

HOUSE—For sale, 7 rooms, bath, 2 basement rooms, laundry, stable; \$412 N. Grand.

HOUSE—For sale, 2323 Shenandoah av.; all rooms and bath. Apply 1908 N. 14th.

HOUSE—For sale, nice 4-room brick house; \$1500.

HOUSE—For sale, 2323 Madison; inquire at 2821 Madison st.

FLAT—For sale, nice room flat; 2610 Iowa av. Apply to Arthur Petersen, 723 Carroll.

HOUSE—For sale, 2001 North Market st., 7-room brick, bath, gas, furnace; lot 23x125. (3)

HOUSE—For sale, modern 9-room house; lot 50x122; terms to suit. 2328 Whittemore.

HOUSE—For sale, 2303 Montgomery st., 6-room house, bath, gas, furnace; Quaint style; in first-class condition; any terms. 2324 Virginia av.

3724 LINCOLN AV.

HOUSE—For sale, 4-room brick, 5 room and half brick house; all improvements made; in good condition and fine neighborhood; built and owned by owner; at reasonable price; convenient to business.

NOTICE, GOING AWAY—For a few days will sell houses and flats at cost all new and extra equipment, owner will give every concession; just sold 4. Write or call Ades after 11. A. Y. 162, Post-Dispatch. (8)

HOUSE—For sale, 1-room house; hot water, gas, furnace, stable; Quaint style; in good condition; any terms. 2324 Virginia av.

FLAT—For sale, 100% bargain; 102 N. Chestnut.

HOUSE—For sale, modern 9-room house; lot 50x122; terms to suit. 2328 Whittemore.

HOUSE—For sale, 2323 Montgomery st., 6-room house, bath, gas, furnace; Quaint style; in first-class condition; any terms. 2324 Virginia av.

NOTICE, GOING AWAY—For a few days will sell houses and flats at cost all new and extra equipment, owner will give every concession; just sold 4. Write or call Ades after 11. A. Y. 162, Post-Dispatch. (8)

HOUSE—For sale, 100% bargain; 102 N. Chestnut.

HOUSE—For sale

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Kollas & Brinkop
1138 CHESTNUT ST.
HOMES AND INVESTMENTS.

3020 MINNESOTA AV.—
Two-story modern brick flat, containing 3 rooms and bath on first floor, a finished room on third floor; has two fireplaces, cemented laundry and all conveniences; large front porch; large back porch; can sell with or without lot. Inquire price, \$5000.

3422 ALBERTA ST.—
A two-story brick flat; has 2 rooms and bath on first floor and 4 rooms and bath on second floor; has two fireplaces, cemented laundry and all conveniences; large front porch; large back porch; can sell with or without lot. Inquire price, \$5000.

3820 UNION AV.—
A splendid 2-story 8-room brick flat; has 4 rooms and bath on each floor; gas, water, sewer, hot and cold water; \$1000 less per month. Price, \$1200.

2740 LAFAYETTE AV.—
A two-story front brick residence; has bath; lot 30x125; all improvements made. Price, \$1200.

3601 ORION AV.—
The southwest corner of Miami st.; a one-story 4-room brick cottage; has bath, 2 rooms and bath; lot 27x125; a lovely little home; in first-class repair; owner will show you through.

5385 THEODORA AV.—
A two-story 5-room frame cottage; has bath, 2 rooms and bath; gas, water, sewer, etc., arranged for one family; owner lives there; will show you through. Price, \$1200.

2625 WISCONSIN AV.—
A one-story 8-room brick cottage; has bath, 2 rooms and bath; lot 25x125; all conveniences; gas, water and sewer; price, \$1200.

4522 S. BROADWAY.—
A splendid one-story 4-room brick flat; has 4 rooms and bath; lot 25x125; all conveniences; gas, water and sewer; lot 25x125. Price, \$1200.

2905 OSAGE ST.—
Two-story 5-room brick dwelling; lot 25x125; arranged for 2 families; rents for \$22 per month. Price, \$2200.

3614 NEBRASKA AV.—
A two-story 4-room brick flat, arranged for 2 families; 3 rooms each; has cemented laundry, gas, water and sewer; lot 25x125; with large stable and shed. Price, \$2200.

5202 S. BROADWAY AND 1915 PRESIDENT ST.—
Two-story brick dwellings, the corner of Broadway and President st., arranged for 4 families; lot 20x120; all conveniences; gas, water and sewer; price, \$2200; a splendid investment.

2008 WITTELLI ST.—
A two-story 5-room brick dwelling, arranged for 2 families; has bath; lot 20x120; all conveniences, gas, water and sewer; price, \$2200.

8271 PENNSYLVANIA AV.—
A nice 2-story brick flat; has bath; gas, water and sewer; from rear and rear entrance. Price, \$2100.

1502 N. FRANKLIN AV.—
An 8-room brick dwelling, containing 4 rooms and bath; 6 rooms above; lot 29x144; leased for 5 years at a rental of \$720 per month. Price, \$10,000.

1122 N. BROADWAY AND 1915 PRESIDENT ST.—
A two-story brick and a three-story brick dwelling, containing in all 26 rooms; lot 20x120; all conveniences; gas, water and sewer; price, \$2200.

KOLLAS & BRINKOP,
1138 CHESTNUT ST.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?
SEE THE FOLLOWING:

TWELVE HOUSES, \$18,000.

S. w. cor. Seventh and Soulard st. 2-story brick houses; stores and tenements; lot 90x140; rent \$2000.

DOWNTOWN CORNER, \$12,000.

Located within walking blocks from Commerce; all conveniences; gas, water and sewer; all repairs; big bargain in this.

GOOD OLIVE ST. BARGAIN.

1138 CHESTNUT ST.—
Located on south side Olive st. near Carpenter av., three 2-story buildings in front, stores and flats 4 rooms and bath; gas, water and sewer; want all repairs; Russell Av. RESIDENCE CHEAP.

1102 N. BROADWAY, well-built 8-room brick residence; fine room arrangement; finished laundry and cellar and attic; beautiful cabinet mantels, fixtures, etc.; price only \$3000 for quick sale.

FINE GREEN AV. RESIDENCE.

S. of Green av. way of Prairie av., elegant 2-story brick house; containing 8 good large rooms; gas, furnace, cabinet mantels, fixtures, etc.; all conveniences; this is a good deal and only about 3 years old; will sell very cheap.

JAS. M. FRANCIS, R. E. CO.,
1134 Chestnut st.

FLATS.

812 West av., 5 and 6 rooms; modern, \$5,000.

6333 Suburban av., 4 and 5 rooms, \$2,500.

1014 Olive St. rd., 4 and 5 rooms; lot 10x20; lot 10x20; price, \$5,000.

MUKE-HARTNAGEL, R. E. CO.,
1134 Chestnut st.

FLATS.

812 West av., 5 and 6 rooms; modern, \$5,000.

6333 Suburban av., 4 and 5 rooms, \$2,500.

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1014 Olive St. rd

Sunday

POST-DISPATCH Magazine

ST. LOUIS,

SUNDAY,

SEPTEMBER 3, 1905.

RIVAL TO
LAWSON'S
PINK

BELLEVILLE'S WONDERFUL
NEW \$10,000
FLOWER



N THE suburbs of Belleville, just across the river from St. Louis, a floriculturist owns a new "pink"—a carnation—that he considers more perfect—and therefore more valuable—than the one for which Thomas W. Lawson of "Frenzied Finance" fame paid \$30,000. This new carnation, the Belleville man thinks, is prettier and harder and will score higher in various ways than Lawson's famous flower. But he doesn't expect to get \$30,000 for it. He would probably sell it for \$10,000 were he offered that much, although he will not set a price on it at the present time.

The Lawson pink, this Belleville man says, brought an enormous price because

So if you are wealthy and well-known and want to go into the pink business you can get a basis to start on in Belleville

that is better than the one Lawson had and it will cost you \$20,000 less. Nor is this particular pink the only one the Belleville man has. If you don't care to pay \$10,000 for it you might buy another for \$8000, or if your tastes run to still more expensive and exclusive stuff you might have him breed you one especially, getting therein whatever combination of colors strikes your fancy—provided they are native to carnations.

"Because of the price Lawson gave for his carnation and the wide publicity given the purchase—the advertising—and because, further, he placed it in the hands of one of the best carnation men in the United States, it was worth all it cost him and more," says Dr. Halstead. "And besides that the Lawson carnation is really an ex-

tremely valuable one. It is a strong, hardy plant and it blooms at exactly the right time of the year to make it most valuable. 'Pinks' from the Lawson carnation may be had through the Christmas and New Year holidays, and on through January, February and March—just at the time when carnations are scarce and the price high. After Lawson bought it he immediately turned it over to Peter Fischer, who raises more carnations than any other man in America, and Fischer put it on the market for Lawson. That's the story of the Lawson pink. I consider one of mine better than the 'Lawson.' It is a cross between

a white one and a red one and is a bright scarlet. It has a fine, stiff stem and a very pretty flower, and will unquestionably score well on every point. I shall exhibit it at Boston next spring for the first time."

Now don't get the impression that a single bloom from a carnation is worth \$30,000, or that Dr. Halstead has one that he values at \$10,000. It is not the single bloom, but a single entire variety. For instance, the "Lawson" is a variety of itself, and it was the variety—the breed—that Lawson purchased. It is by the sale of cuttings and flowers that purchasers of the variety make their money. Flowers, like animals, are susceptible to breeding and cross-breeding, and each of the well-known varieties has a pedigree that is as carefully kept and as important as the pedigree of a highly bred Poland-China hog, or any other pedigreed animal.

Dr. Halstead's White No. 10, one of his two most valuable carnations, is the offspring of "Lizzie McGowan" and "Alaska." From "Alaska" it gets a heavy, stiff stem, while from "Lizzie McGowan" comes its beauty of flower. The result is a carnation of the purest white—white as the driven snow—so white as to be almost dazzling. And in addition to the long, substantial stem, the cross-breeding has developed a calix that makes the flower exceptionally valuable for commercial purposes. The calix is that portion of the flower wherein the petals are rooted. Oftentimes the calix bursts easily and allows the petals to become disheveled, spoiling at once their beauty and their higher commercial qualities. The calix on Dr. Halstead's white carnation is strong and keeps the petals in a condition that is strikingly compact even to an amateur observer.

Dr. Halstead is a dentist, although he spends very little of his time at his office.

His extensive carnation beds are in the rear of the buildings, so one must go inside to see them. Just now there is not much to see, for the buds are pinched off every night and only a few blooms are to be seen. They will not be allowed to bloom until next spring when they are to be exhibited. Dr. Halstead is president of the St. Louis Cut Flower and Plant Association. His standing among national floriculturists and horticulturists was shown recently when he was appointed one of the three judges at the meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists which met in Washington, D. C., Aug. 15-19. Dr. Halstead was the only judge from the West; the other two being J. A. Manda of Orange, N. J., and A. M. Murdock of Pittsburgh, Pa.

As yet no name has been given Dr. Halstead's new carnation hybrids. They are known simply as White No. 10 and Red No. 14. Names may be given them later, or, in case they are sold, the purchaser may be allowed to name them. This was the case with the Lawson pink, it being known only by its number in the pedigree record previous to its purchase. Names for flowers are secured much as are the names for babies—whatever appeals to the father of the flower or the baby—or the mother, in the latter case, possibly—is taken up.



CARNATION BEDS BACK OF DR. HALSTEAD'S GREENHOUSES

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF JOHN F. WIXFORD

The Man Who Cleared the St. Louis Water.



Remarkable Perfection of the Iron and Lime Process of Clarifying the Water at St. Louis Attracts Worldwide Attention—Its Comparative Inexpensiveness—Modest Chemist Says the World's Fair Inspired the Discovery—Revolutionary in Its Nature, the St. Louis Process Is Expected to Succeed Every Other—How It Is Done—Magic in a Little Laboratory at Ninth and Monroe Streets—How St. Louis Has Done for a Few Hundred Thousands Something Which Other Cities Have Tried to Do With Millions—The Matter of Patents.

IT IS unlikely that the last few years have produced another discovery in chemistry equaling in importance and beneficence that of John F. Wixford, the man who cleared the St. Louis water. In the transcendent World's Fair period the Wixford discovery made little stir. There were brief announcements that a chemical process of clearing the river water had been devised by the municipal Water Department. People noted that this was true, for the water suddenly cleared in the last week of March, 1904. The community was glad, for the Fair was coming on, and St. Louis did not want the world to see what dirty water she had been using.

As the continued clarity of the water occasioned remark, there were a few inquiries which developed that a man named Wixford, employed at the Waterworks as a chemist, had discovered a clarifying process. The city increased his salary from \$1600 to \$2400 as a reward—and the incident was forgotten. Within sixty days after he was publicly given credit for doing the community a great service Wixford lapsed into obscurity and not one citizen in 10,000 could have recalled hearing the name Wixford, or could have remembered what Wixford had done.

But the discovery was too important and far-reaching to remain obscure. Chemists and engineers wrestling with the water problem in hundreds of cities heard of it. The scientific journals heralded it. Experts inquired of it. Some of them came to see it.

And all the while Wixford was further perfecting his system, until it has now reached that magical stage where it may be safely said to be the greatest water clarifying process discovered, considered from the viewpoints of cost, effectiveness and originality. Developments of his discovery have come thick and fast with Wixford in the last few weeks. Other cities have signified their intention to adopt his system, and rumors that other persons, appropriating his discovery as their own, would seek patent rights upon it, drove Wixford to the Patent Office in his defense.

Meanwhile, St. Louis is enjoying the clearest water in the history of the city, and the quality and comparatively inexpensive of it are the talk of water experts all over the United States. Mr. Adkins, Water Commissioner of St. Louis, says he expects to see the St. Louis process

adopted in most of the cities of the country when the waterworks of America are taken off a political basis and established upon a basis of common sense, and Wixford says his own judgment and what he hears convince him that the discovery at St. Louis is nationally important and will be quickly adopted elsewhere.

There has been a widespread fallacy concerning the wholesomeness of the St. Louis water. It may be said, once for all, that it



JOHN F. WIXFORD
IN HIS
LABORATORY.



LIME VATS AND PIPES AT ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS.

is the most wholesome water St. Louis has ever had, if, indeed, it is anywhere equaled in this respect. Mr. Wixford hazards his professional reputation upon the statement

How the St. Louis Water Is Cleared.

By JOHN F. WIXFORD.

THE process of purifying the St. Louis water consists in first adding to the raw water from the river, before it enters the pumps, a solution of ferrous sulphate in a continuous stream and in such a quantity as to represent a proportion of two grains of ferrous sulphate (corresponding to about one-half of a grain of iron) to every gallon of water treated. After this the water thus treated passes through the pumps at the Chain of Rocks and then plunges into a delivery well, where it is thoroughly mixed with a continuous stream of milk of lime. The amount of milk of lime added represents a proportion of six grains of lime to every gallon of water treated on the average.

From the delivery well it flows in a conduit to a series of six large settling basins where, in consequence of the previous addition of iron and lime, the mud settles out almost immediately. From the settling basins the clarified water enters a long conduit which delivers it to the various high-service pumping stations, and these pump the water into the city's system of water mains under a high pressure.

As soon as the ferrous sulphate is added to the water the substance is changed to a harmless iron compound of the same character as the iron compounds in the natural chalybeate or iron waters. In fact, the first treatment simply changes the raw water to a harmless iron water. Now, upon the addition of milk lime to the water thus treated, the iron immediately comes out in the shape of solid flakes of iron rust; but only a very small portion of the lime added suffices for this, and the balance of the lime combines with the original constituents of the water itself and changes them to solid white compounds which contain not only all the lime that was added to the water, but in addition some of the lime compounds originally dissolved in the water. Some of these white compounds are flaky and assist the flakes of iron rust in causing the suspended impurities to coagulate or curdle. Others have a great crystallizing power and attach themselves to the red iron precipitate and thus coat it white, removing altogether the staining power of the iron.

All these reactions and crystallizations cause a wonderful coagulation in the water, and six minutes after treatment the water is as clear and clearer than the raw water after settling 72 hours. Never in the history of water purification was such rapid clarification known. And the resulting water is not only clear; it is purer by far than filtered water. As to the substances used in the process, it can be stated beyond a doubt, that there is less lime and iron in the treated water than in either the raw river water or the same filtered.

Of course, most people are unaware that for over 40 years St. Louis and other cities have struggled with the clarification problem, employing the best known experts in the country. In fact, our own Water Commissioners were sent to Europe as far back as the days of Kirkwood to solve the problem. The writer himself spent 10 solid years of his life with a mind fully equipped with the best training old Washington University could give on the subject, and failed.

It was only under the stimulus of the great World's Fair and the free hand given by the present Water Commissioner that the simplest process in the world was evolved for the hardest water in the world to treat.

the water than there is in the raw river water or the same filtered, and there has been abundant proof to the health authorities and physicians of the city that the water is more wholesome than any St. Louis had enjoyed hitherto. Moreover, it has been incontrovertibly proven by the manufacturers of St. Louis that the new water is the best they have ever used in their boilers, being purer and depositing a less hurtful scale.

Moses smote the rock with his rod, and the pure water gushed forth. John Wixford smote a Chain of Rocks with his magic rod, and lo, the miracle of clear water! Wixford's discovery was not chance. It was training. He

has been wrestling from the time the waterworks were built. He was specially engaged in October, 1903, to devise a means of clearing the water of St. Louis for the World's Fair year. And he did it. John Wixford is 45. He has the dome forehead of a thinker. He is medium-sized and spectacled. He was born in St. Louis, of German parentage, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Monroe streets. He lives there today. The principal room in his store-like house is his private laboratory. He was sitting outside the door, on the sidewalk, when a representative of the Sunday Post-Dispatch called upon him a few evenings ago. Wixford told the story of his discovery.

"Mr. Adkins, the Water Commissioner, came here in October, 1903," he said, "and engaged me to assist them in an effort to clarify the St. Louis water. I had been with the department eight years under a former Commissioner, and the subject was one with which I was naturally familiar. I began the experiments in October, 1903, and worked through the winter with them.

"Early in 1904, when I had despaired doing anything with a system with which we had been working, I came in this laboratory one night and began some experiments upon rather new lines.

I was alone, and my lucky star must have been shining, for that night I hit upon the lead to the process

which was perfected and established at the Chain of Rocks.

"The discovery came quickly, and it was a surprise to us all. We had been experimenting with 'the Quincy process,' and had given more than two months to futile attempts to make it solve the clear water problem at St. Louis. Finally, I cast it aside and sought to originate something applicable to the local situation. The condition here demanded an exceptional remedy. St. Louis uses some eighty million gallons of water a day, and some processes which might suffice with smaller volumes of water are entirely inadequate here because of the great volume of water used.

"I was working over there in this room one night last winter. My dad's work for the city was done. But I was so eager to hit upon something that would solve the problem that I worked here in my private laboratory after supper. I shall never forget that night. My lead to the new process came to me that night, and I went to bed feeling, for the first time since Mr. Adkins engaged me, that I had hit upon something that promised success.

graduated in chemistry from Washington University, St. Louis, and from the St. Louis High School. He has made water one of his special studies throughout his professional life. He had been an attaché of the St. Louis Water Department for eight years, and knew the problem with which the department



"And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his hand he smote the rock twice; and the water came out abundantly." --Numbers 20:10.

The process I had hit upon was startling in its simplicity and inexpensiveness. When you consider that most of the big cities of America have spent or are spending millions upon extensive filtration plants and that some of these vast expenditures have been totally lost, as at New Orleans, you will understand how incredible it seemed to my associates at the Chain of Rocks when I predicted that we would solve the problem here with no more pretentious plant than a couple of boxes, one supplying lime and the other iron. Some of the people at the works laughed at me, and I didn't blame them, for it seemed ridiculous that I should propose clearing the water in this way without at least having the expensive tanks which a chemical process of this nature has always demanded.

"After that night we made swift progress. There were details to perfect and obstacles to surmount, but before the end of March, 1904, the process was established and the revelation of clear water had come. "Since then we have steadily improved the process from time to time and have discovered that the quantities of chemicals used must vary from time to time, according to need. For instance, while we are using now about two grains of iron and six grains of lime to each gallon of water, in the spring of the year, when the river is high and washing down the clay along the top of its banks, we find it necessary to increase the proportions to overcome the greater amount of matter in the water. We have used as much as three grains of iron and nine grains of lime to each gallon of water.

"But I did not think the city would patent the process or seek to get into the market with it, so I determined to do this myself. The process is my discovery, and I believe it to be patentable. I think that, inasmuch as it is a discovery and could be made to reward me as its discoverer, I should not neglect the opportunity given me through the fact that my employer is the City of St. Louis, which

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

The Love of a Mutual Sorrow

A Novelette From Real Life Near the Little Town of Mills, Neb.—The Pretty Schoolma'am's Telegram—The Arrival of Seth McCooley at Cupid's Psychological Moment—How a Man, Fled From the Scene of His Own Sorrow, Finds Love in the Role of Comforter to Another—

Not All the Strange Things Happen in Books and Plays, as This Tale Proves:



RAGEDY is only too often at the end of romance, but here is a romance brought about by two tragedies. Fate leads people along devious paths, suddenly bringing them face to face when least they expect it. Lovers travel their way for years with no inkling that across a continent or even on the next square the man or woman who is to awaken love in their heart, to be their companion through life, is simply awaiting the psychological moment to appear upon the scene.

Dramas are often condemned as being unreal, because when the heroine is in deepest despair, there is a crash at the door and the hero springs upon the villain, liberates the heroine and the curtain drops to the reunion of two loving hearts. The gallery applauds, but the parquet sits back and murmurs: "How absurd, it could never happen that way in real life." Yet there are thousands upon thousands of real life dramas where the heroine is rescued from despair by the hero when the hour of her defeat is darkest. This is such a story.

THE school-day was drawing slowly to a close; the shadow that fell across the doorsill reached well-nigh to the water bucket betokened that the sun was advancing westward and that "joggerly, rhythmic" and all the other trials of a youngster's life might be put aside in a few moments for the old swimmin' hole, the quiet nook where the bass loves to retreat, the flower-bordered path along which girls wander and talk of their Prince Charming and dream Cinderella dreams after the fashion of school girls from the beginning of time. In a few minutes the stupid, patience-trying, nerve-racking scholars, with their positive genius for forgetting, would resolve themselves into loving boys and girls, full of the spirit of pleasure, romping, tumbling, rollicking. It was some such thought as this which brought a rather wan and weary smile to the cheery face of the pretty school teacher and leaning back in her chair she called the last class of the day to toe the mark and commence its recitation.

Hardly had the first scholar perverted history in an attempt to reconcile his memory with the textbook, before a blue-uniformed urchin dashed over the doorsill and was half way up the aisle before the teacher could interrupt his progress with a frown and reprimand.

"Telegram for you, teacher," was the excuse of the unabashed messenger as one grimy, sweaty hand extended itself clutching the yellow envelope.

What a host of stories are sealed up in those yellow envelopes; tragedies, comedies, romances, adventures, all the gamut of the emotions are sounded once the yellow envelope is torn open and out comes tumbling, like the sprites from Pandora's box, all the fateful news on that tiny bit of paper.

Was this telegram to bring good news or evil? It was with a sudden pain at her heart, a convulsive, involuntary twitching at the muscles of her mouth that Alice Wells reached for the envelope. But it was with a strong, even masculine hand, with firm, steady strokes, that she signed her name on the messenger's book. Discipline must be preserved in the school at all hazards.

Then she tore open the envelope and read the telegram.

Five minutes later, with laughter and shout, away only that Teacher had dismissed them a quarter of an hour ahead of time, that it was Friday and no lessons for two whole days, that the water in the swimmin' hole was warm and the fish were biting well, that life was gay and full of fun and made for the young, boys and girls trooped

away from the schoolhouse.

A minute later a tired, worn woman crept from the door and throwing herself prostrate on the grass at the foot of a noble oak wept great bitter tears of grief and despair. The slender frame was racked with sobs, the tears fell like raindrops upon the upturned face of flower and of leaf. Alone with her great sorrow, Alice Wells cried, as though the break in her heart would never heal, at the news that the man she loved, the man she was to wed in a few days, was dead. The message was brief. Why give particulars in such a moment? He had gone boating, a storm had come up, he had been drowned. This was all the sobbing, heart-broken little woman knew, and it was enough. Nothing else in all the world counted.

There, prostrate at the foot of the noble tree, the chastened, saddened teacher, her pretty eyes redened by the violence of her grief, her bosom heaving with her soul-touching sobs, was found an hour later by a man old enough to be her father.

What led Seth McCooley to follow the path flat led by the little schoolhouse near the town of Mills, Nebraska, on that day none but Fate, or possibly saucy Dan Cupid, will ever know. Certainly, he had no thought of meeting pretty Alice Wells, the teacher whom he had voted a few months before to hire for the district school and who had given such general satisfaction. Not only Alice Wells, but all womankind, were far distant from Seth McCooley's thoughts. He was not a woman-hater, he simply did not think of the sex at all.

A woman had come into his life once and then she had passed out of it and the wound had never healed over. For 35 years he had carried the picture of that woman in a locket about his neck and by day and by night had seen her with the eyes of his body and the eyes of his soul. Their romance had ended in a tragedy, it was too sweet a remembrance, those days when they had been together and loved, and too bitter a memory, that awful day that had ended their romance, ever to be shared with another human being. And so Seth McCooley had come into this new community, a mysterious stranger, and none knew the story of his life.

Seth McCooley was thinking of that tragic chap-

ter in his unknown past when, as he turned a sharp corner near the schoolhouse, he came suddenly upon the prostrate figure of weeping Alice Wells. That moment his own tragedy seemed to disappear, unselfishly lost in contemplation of the more imminent tragedy in the life of the pretty teacher whom he knew but slightly but who lay there in need of human counsel and sympathy if ever a girl needed them.

It was with a kindly, fatherly touch that the man old enough to be the weeping girl's father laid his hand upon her sob-racked shoulder and in a kindly voice sought to assuage her grief and bring some measure of comfort to her distraught mind.

"Tell me the story, please," he said and the overburdened spirit, glad of a father confessor, told the tale. It was simple and short. A pair of young people had loved, they were to be married in a week, they loved each other with a love as pure as ever love came into this world, they were to be married in a week, then, then, then—and the little woman threw herself prostrate upon the ground again and could only sob out the rest in broken sentences of despair:

"And now—he's dead—dead—dead—he's—he's drowned."

The sobbing girl checked her sobs and sat upright; there was an eternity of suffering, a wilderness of desolation, in that one word as Seth McCooley fairly shouted it at her.

"Drowned."

The word came again, with the pent-up tragedy of a lifetime in its mouthings; the comforting voice was broken, the comforting hand trembling, the kindly, fatherly look wild and suffering.

What memories had been awakened in the mind of the mysterious stranger, with his past locked to all who knew him in the new life?

The story was not to be disclosed for several days.

When the news that Alice Wells had received days dragged their weary length, the children pro-

duced her in her little room and mourned for him as though the world had come to an end.

Of all those who felt themselves drawn to the sorrowing teacher in those days of trouble none were so comforting, so sympathetic, so gifted with genius to know what to do at the right moment, as Seth McCooley. No one had ever suspected that the mysterious stranger had such a strain of sentiment, such a soothsaying fund of comforting, tender assurance in his make-up. But when Alice Wells was grieving almost beyond power of frail body to bear she would turn to Seth McCooley and be comforted, she knew not how or why.

Slowly life in and around the little town of Mills resumed its placidity; the death of the teacher's fiance had caused a ripple, but once again the pool was quiet and mirrored the sun and moon and stars. The West lives for the future alone, the past can have but little place in the reckoning of the present.

So Alice Wells returned to the school room, the day became known the entire village and vexed, tormented and tried her, the weeks dragged

along with monotonous sameness, life was picked up as it had been before the deluge of sorrow.

The same and yet not the same. A new life had come into the life of Alice Wells. A new personality had come to be reckoned with. A new face was awaited with eagerness when the sun's shadow had reached clear to the water bucket and another day's school was done. That face roughed, rugged, even homely, but it was kindly, comforting, fatherly.

The friendship of Seth McCooley and Alice Wells, begun under the noble oak on that day of tragedy, was beautifully platonic for a week or two and then in the breast of both an awakening took place. Day after day Alice Wells found her sorrow less keen and biting. Day after day the mysterious stranger forgot a little portion of his unknown past and came to believe that after all life held something more for him than the living down of a bitter sorrow.

One night teacher and school director, friends recognized, lovers soon to be acknowledged, sat side by side on the little porch of the house where Alice Wells boarded. It was a night for the communing of souls, for the unveiling of the past, for mystery to reveal itself; for tragedy to stalk hand in hand toward the stage with romance, make its courtship known to the audience and disappear forever, leaving romance in the limelight.

Seth McCooley reached out and lifting a cluster of vines let the moonlight fall full and free upon the porch. So, into the past he reached and thrusting aside the vines that encumbered, the recent years let fall the light of disclosure full upon those days which he had thought never to recall.

It was a touching, tragic tale, such as Fate has seldom told.

A quarter of a century or more before that night, Seth McCooley had knelt at the feet of a young woman and offered her the greatest gift in the power of man to bestow; his life and name and honor. The gift had been accepted. When Seth McCooley, a young man then, left the house that night it was with the knowledge that the only girl he had ever loved, the only girl he felt sure then he would ever love, had modestly, shyly, tremblingly, confided to him that she loved him; more than that, she had promised to be his wife.

Those were days and nights of ecstatic bliss, alas, too short and swift flying. One day, as he was nearing his home after a trying day's work, Seth McCooley was met by a messenger. The news was broken to him tenderly but none the less cruelly. The sun went down that night and for 35 years it had not risen in the soul of the stricken man.

His sweetheart was dead! They were to be married in just a week, and here—

His sweetheart was drowned! The next day stricken Seth McCooley quit the town and state and section of the country and went out to the new West. For 35 years he had kept his sorrow and his story secret, only to come upon the mourning girl who had been stricken down exactly as he had been a third of a century before.

"It was the sorrow in your life that drew me to you," whispered Seth McCooley, there on the moonlit porch as Alice Wells listened to him.

"And the sadness of your voice as you cried, 'drowned, drowned,'" that drew me to you," confessed Alice Wells.

There, in shadow and light, with the man in the moon to witness their betrothal and its pledge, Seth McCooley and Alice Wells, having been brought together by a mutual sorrow, promised to atone for the sorrow in each other's heart for ever after. Both had lost a sweetheart, yet both had won a lover.

A week later, despite all the efforts of Alice Wells' parents to stop her, she walked to the altar by the side of Seth McCooley and into his keeping she gave herself and life. What did it matter that he was old enough to be her father; that at first he had soothed and comforted her as a father should?

Alice Wells realized that her love for Seth McCooley was stronger and greater and more abiding than that other love she had experienced. Seth McCooley was content that the past had been forgotten, that the present was elysian, that the future was full of hope and promise, that 25 years of sorrow and oblivion were to be rolled away and swallowed up in a new life of happiness beyond compare.

\$2,000,000 in Gold Used Annually in Filling Teeth

DO YOU know that \$2,000,000, taken out of our stock of gold, is the price that we pay annually for having our teeth cared for? With the increase of filling which modern dental methods have brought about, this loss to the gold wealth of the country is to assume larger proportions within the next few years.

Ten years ago, it is estimated, only 25 per cent of the people ever went to a dentist except to have a tooth pulled. Five years ago the percentage was 33 1/3. Now, it is declared, 50 per cent of the population visit to the dentist's chair for some other reason than that of having an aching tooth extracted. Practically all of the 50 per cent who are numbered as the dentist's patrons have some gold in their teeth.

Using the rate of increase each year for the last 10 years as a basis, the average yearly consumption of the precious metal in this manner has been about \$1,500,000 a year. This would make about \$15,000,000 worth of gold which has been put into teeth since 1894.

After taking measurements of the height of women in France, England and America, a doctor announces that the English woman is the tallest and the American comes next. The average height of the French woman is 5 feet 1 inch. The American woman is nearly two inches taller and the women of Great Britain half an inch taller than the latter. American women, however, weigh slightly more than either of the others, their average weight being about 117 pounds.

SOME LITTLE SAINT LOUIS BLUFFS

By ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON



THE average St. Louis woman takes to bluffing as naturally as a Bostonian takes to beans and books. A Boston girl, while yet youthful, passes over her desk an illuminated quotation from Emerson and lives up to its soulful admonition. The unwritten motto of the St. Lou's girl is "Put Up a Front," and she lives up to this precept from the high arch of her trim shoes to the correct drapery of her veil. It's a wise woman who knows just how to measure the strength of the bluff she should put up.

"How do the Blanks make such a good showing, when their income is so small?" is the question asked in even the inside circle regarding men and women who manage somehow to keep within the magic social limits.

A year or so back the contract man of a prominent jewelry firm was sent to the house of a widow well known in high society to close a large order for her daughter's wedding invitations, the marking of the silver, etc. The woman proved that she knew what must be done and how it must be done. The man could offer no suggestions, so perfectly had he plans been outlined, and while everything was smart and up to date no attempt was made to drive a bargain. When the interview was over the woman leaned back in her chair.

"The bills, you understand, all go to Mr. —— (naming her daughter's fiance). "If we plan the wedding so that it is the function of the season, he can do the rest. His mother may have money—but I have brains."

The wedding proved the talk of the season, the young man paid the bills, and no ripple of dissatisfaction ever reached the firm that did the work.

A well-groomed young woman entered an Olive street car, which was not more than a third full. Before paying her fare she questioned the conductor very closely as to how she could transfer to reach a certain point in the West End. He suggested two methods, and still clinging to her nickel, she hesitated.

"Can't I do better than that? Why, surely, it seems to me!"

A gleam of intelligence lighted the man's face, and he raised his hand to the bell cord.

"Want to stay on this car?" he asked, sharply. "No, I do not!" snapped the girl in well-simulated indignation. "And I shall report you for impudence and ignorance."

The conductor jerked the bell and said nothing, but when the young woman had sprung lightly from the car and walked into a shop noted for its smart women's furnishings he turned to a male passenger and remarked:

"See that? She argued so cleverly with me that she rode eight blocks without paying a cent and bluffed me into landing her right at the shop where she wanted to go. All that effort to save 5 cents! Gee, but women put up funny bluffs!"

Last winter the wife of a real estate man who had long run an account with a prominent dry goods firm selected an imported fur wrap and asked that it be sent to her home without fail, that afternoon. Her husband was leaving the city and she wished him to pass judgment upon the elegant garment before she completed the purchase. Now, while the man had always met his monthly bills promptly, the latter had been modest, and the head of the fur department hesitated about sending so costly a garment home on approval, but after consulting with the credit man he yielded.

The next morning the wrap was returned by special messenger, with a most ladylike note from its would-be purchaser, stating that her husband had lied the wrap immensely and they would have bought it, but a defect had cropped up in the fur under careful scrutiny. If the head of the department would look on the left-hand side, just below the lace lapels, he would find what looked like a burn in the fur. All her dealings with the firm so far had been eminently satisfactory, and she regretted the return of the garment under such unfortunate circumstances. She would call in a few days and select another wrap.

Altogether it was a most charming and politic note, but the salespeople in the department insisted that the defect had not existed when the garment had been sent out. Then an expert was called in and he stated positively that the burn was a fresh one. Next the store detective salled forth on an expedition peculiarly his own.

Three hours later he returned to inform the firm

KING EDWARD'S FAVORITE WALKS IN TOWN

ALTHOUGH, or perhaps because, the necessities of state and society leadership so constantly demand that King Edward shall make his appearance in public in the full panoply of sovereignty, nothing gives His Majesty greater pleasure than to walk or drive about through the streets of London or foreign capitals just like an ordinary individual, with no one suspecting his identity, and in this way he can, and often does, visit places and do things which would otherwise be impossible.

Some years ago he used often to walk down St. James street, Pall Mall and Piccadilly entirely unaccompanied, without anyone being the wiser, and he was aided in this agreeable diversion by the fact that at that time there were certain gentlemen in society who bore a strong resemblance to him, and who prided themselves in dressing and moving about in a very similar manner.

On such occasions the King would frequently make small purchases from the most humble tradesmen, and there is a story told that on one occasion he bought a bird of pretty plumage from a street-sleeman, and, after taking it away with him, had it sent to Sandringham, where it flourished as a

foolish young actress left that shop she knew several things, most important of which was that the star was notoriously stingy and can point with pride to a copulent bank account, largely because she designs her own frocks, and then wheelies and drives and worries cheap workwomen into giving them a certain Parisian dash which she has mastered by haunting smart shops abroad.

The annual shoe sale at a conservative Broadway dry goods shop was on—85 shoes, ties and pumps reduced to \$2.65—and women were as thick as on a thrifty vine. A stunningly gowned woman swept into the department and was hailed by two suburban friends who were buying shoes by the half dozen.

"Ah, Mrs. L——, are you taking advantage of the sale to stock up, too?" inquired the elder woman of the newcomer. The latter paused in La Tosca pose,

"So glad to have seen you, dear," she said, laugishly, as the women dropped birdlike kisses on her well-made-up face.

"Do come out to the hospital soon. We will be so glad to have you spend an afternoon with us, and the grounds are so pretty this year."

"Oh, since Harry has the machine we take so many long runs that we may not have time. Still, I should be delighted," was the patronizing reply, and the suburbanites left her studying critically the set of embroidered slippers. As soon as they were out of hearing, she turned abruptly to the clerk:

"These are not just what I wanted, a trifle too gaudy, I think." Now, have you any of those two-sixty-five white pumps in my size?"

The clerk rose suddenly, biting his lip, and went in search of the bargain shoes, only to return with the statement that her size had been sold out.

"How provoking!" was her vexed comment. "If you should get any more of those pumps in send two pairs to this address."

She gave the number of a mansion in the West End and went away.

"Humph," remarked the clerk, gathering up the samples of high-priced slippers. "She's the woman that never buys bargain shoes! I thought she was bluffing."

An expensively gowned woman escorted a quiet, unassuming little lady from out of town into the dining room of a St. Louis hotel noted for its dignified, elegant but unostentatious service. Though she carried herself with the air of one in authority, her entire make-up seemed to strike a discordant note in the elegant harmony of the long, subdued dining room, and she fitted into the picture less naturally than her more quietly garbed companion. She accompanied her survey of the menu with a series of would-be critical questions which put the well-trained waiter on his guard. The menu, by the way, was printed entirely in English, and the hostess gave her order in that language, with many warnings to the waiter as to the method of service, until her companion suggested that she would like some potatoes; then said the woman with an accent indescribable: "Oh, yes, and you may bring us some pommes de terre au gratin, and make sure that the chef uses plenty of cheese."

The waiter bowed and retired with the order. When the hostess received her slip, "pommes de terre au gratin" were listed at \$1, though potatoes au gratin on the menu were only 30 cents per portion. She paid the check without a murmur, willing to be overcharged for the satisfaction of airing her ridiculously small knowledge of French before her impressionable out-of-town guest.

A petticoated soldier of fortune was whirling up Olive street in a carriage when she espied a woman friend who lives in comfortable but not luxurious apartments in the West End. She signaled for the driver to stop.

"Can't I drop you wherever you are going?" she inquired breezily of her friend on the sidewalk, and the newcomer did not notice that the hand stretched out to help her into the hansom trembled slightly. The married woman leaned back luxuriously against the tan-colored cushions.

"Lucky girl, you are always riding about in hansom, while I, as mother of two interesting young hopefuls, must ride in trolley cars and walk short distances between shops."

"You want to establish your credit with a cab company," said the bachelor business woman grimly. Her guest opened her eyes.

"But you have to pay the bill sometimes."

"Yes, if things come your way and you don't skip the town instead."

The eyes of the young matron opened wider and she gasped.

"Why, Beatrice, what do you mean?"

"Simply this," said the younger woman, looking straight ahead with unblinking eyes. "I asked you into this cab because I want you to take me home and give me a square meal. I am almost starved."

"And riding in a cab?" murmured her friend in disbelief.

"Yes, and rooming at the Planters' and digging the collector of the firm who foolishly trusted me for this suit. I give you my word I haven't had

a thing to eat for three days but crackers. My room rent is paid, but I haven't a cent in my purse. If I fell in my tracks I could not send a bell boy to the nearest drug store for medicine!"

"But why?" began her friend nervously.

"Oh, you can't understand, I know; but I have been putting a deal through with D——. He's the sort of a man who looks at everything superficially. If I hadn't called to see him in a cab and dressed like I am today, if I hadn't given him the Planters' telephone call and ordered my mail sent there, he would have thought I was what I am—flat broke—and be wants only successful women on his staff."

"I have bluffed him into giving me the place. We signed the papers half an hour ago. And now, for heaven's sake, take me to your flat and give me

ruptured his wife eagerly. "You say it will make you or break you, so let's risk every cent you can hustle. In the first place!"

Breathlessly she proceeded to outline her plans.

As a result when the Blanks walked down the gangplank of the ocean liner on the following Thursday they were greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Jones, clad in the simplest but most elegant of morning attire.

They were taken to the hotel in the Jones' carriage, with a tiny crest on the door, coachman and footman in a quiet uniform on the box. That night they were entertained at one of the most fashionable of the smaller New York apartment hotels at dinner, and on arrival found Mr. and Mrs. Jones awaiting them in the tiny nouveau art reception room. Mrs. Jones was so sorry that a break in the



There stood the star, two fitters at work on the gown which was to be heralded as Paquin's very latest triumph.

As a result of this information the credit man sent for the husband, who paid a high price for his wife's bluff. The next month their account was paid up in full, and the woman has never been in the store since.

The average actress plays both on and off the stage, and is the bluffer par excellence.

A woman star who is held up to her sex as a model of modes, and whose taste in rainment is actually exploited as being deferred to by Parisian modistes, was rehearsing for her new production. Standing near her was a young woman engaged to play a small part, and she was wailing over the frequency with which she was summoned to the costuming department, which the thrifty manager of the production runs as a side line to his theatrical ventures.

"That forewoman is so elegantly deliberate and ratty," wailed the girl. "Why, I've been there three times for one frock. That is one trial you are spared," she continued, turning to the star who had been listening to the conversation.

"Yes," replied the star complacently. "I could not endure the incompetency of a St. Louis dressmaker. Now, Paquin knows my tastes so thoroughly that ordering my gowns for this production was a positive pleasure, and my figure never requires more than one fitting."

The little woman who had next to a walking part looked enviously at the tall, willowy star and then went back to the wings for her cue. That afternoon she was held so late for rehearsal that she was half an hour behind time at the manager's dressing room, where she went for a final fitting. She dashed into the fitting room and stopped short with a gasp. There stood the star, two fitters at work on the most sensational gown of the production runs as a side line to his theatrical ventures.

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"That forewoman is so elegantly deliberate and ratty," wailed the girl. "Why, I've been there three times for one frock. That is one trial you are spared," she continued, turning to the star who had been listening to the conversation.

"Yes," replied the star complacently. "I could not endure the incompetency of a St. Louis dressmaker. Now, Paquin knows my tastes so thoroughly that ordering my gowns for this production was a positive pleasure, and my figure never requires more than one fitting."

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GOV. FOLK'S STRENUOUS SUMMER



A Degree of Physical Activity Never Before Exhibited by a Missouri Executive---Remarkable Succession of Little Trips About the Country Extending Over Months---All Sorts of Gatherings Desire to Hear Him Speak---Enthusiasm Displayed by His Auditors---Curious Incidents of the Campaign---What the Governor Did When He Couldn't Find a Seat.

JOSEPH W. FOLK, Governor of Missouri, already noted for the strenuous character of his activities, has made a record this summer along a new line. As a speaker at Chautauqua and similar gatherings the demand for him has been simply overwhelming, and he has attempted to supply the demand. Throughout Missouri and three or four states adjoining he has spoken in dozens of places, and requests for his presence have come from every section of the country—in the North, in the South and up and down both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

Not only has Gov. Folk made a record for himself in filling so many of these engagements, but he has established a precedent for Governors of Missouri. Never before his time have the governors of this State filled the rostrums of the country so frequently while occupying the executive chair at Jefferson City. Never, indeed, has there been a demand for them to do so—or, at least, not a demand that would compare at all with that which has kept Gov. Folk on the go most of the time during the summer. Some few of them, perhaps, have been greater natural orators than is the present Governor, but the Call of The People has not come up to them so insistently.

There is a demand for Gov. Folk. He is known far and wide—and that's a thing that cannot be said of all governors—the people ask for him and they cheer him and show their enthusiasm and appreciation after he has responded to their requests.

In the course of his travels to and fro filling lecture and Chautauqua engagements the Governor has met with several experiences out of the ordinary. Most picturesque of these, perhaps, was that one which he turned engineer and ran a over the Ozarks during a recent dark-

night, hauling more than 800 enthusiastic people and a United States Senator in his wake.

Only once has he missed filling an engagement among all those he has made. Once he took a drink of whisky without a "chaser" for the benefit of a crowd of Kansas politicians and just to show them that he was a good fellow. Once—and after the episode of the "whisky straight"—he "met up" with Carrie Nation and put her to flight—or she put herself to flight, denouncing the reform Governor as not what he pretended to be.

SWINGING around the "circle" is no longer the sport or privilege alone of presidents or presidential candidates. Gov. Folk has popularized it—to that degree, at least, that State executive officers may now have precedent for indulging in it. During the past summer there have been weeks in the Missouri Governor's calendar that were as truly strenuous as any of those that President Roosevelt has made famous. Some of them have pressed the Governor harder than the hardest of his campaign weeks last fall.

Into one week he pressed engagements in four states, and in two of those states he spoke several times. Most of these speeches have been made at open-air Chautauqua meetings. A few of them have been at corner-stone layings and one or two at meetings celebrating events more or less local to the place where they were held. But numerous as have been the speeches made by the Governor they have not been as many as those he has refused because they were at places too distant for it to be practicable for him to accept.

Requests for his presence and a speech from him have come from every section of the country, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois have been foremost in their demands on his time and talents, naturally, being contiguous, but the requests from those states have only exceeded by a few those from Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and other Northern and Eastern states. And, when the fact that the Governor had been invited to attend the Portland Exposition was announced, the states and territories of the West and Northwest immediately began bombarding him with invitations and requests for speeches.

There is an immense amount of routine work in the office of the Governor of a great State like Missouri, and much of it that demands the personal attention of the executive. A consequence of much

traveling and speechmaking was that correspondence accumulated on the Governor's desk and every day he was at home was his "busy day," as well as were those he spent on the road. Among all these strenuous days a few incidents stand out in relief even above the others.

By no means the least interesting of these occurred when Gov. Folk and Senator Warner, after having both made an address at Humansville, Mo., reached their train only to find all seats taken. Of course, it would have been an easy matter for two such distinguished men to find seats, but someone suggested that they ride in the cab with the engineer. Senator Warner thought he would sooner take his chances in the coaches, but the Governor climbed into the engine and made himself at home.

At the invitation of Bill Buttomore, the regular engineer, Gov. Folk took the throttle and out through the black night, around dangerous curves, over lofty trestles and down the deep grades of the Ozarks he drove the train. With the Governor and the engineer in the cab was Fireman "Dock" Hutchins, while behind, taking care of Senator Warner and \$35 other passengers were Conductor Bert Stevens and Brakeman W. T. Hicks. All of them say that the Governor is "the best ever," and wonder if the passengers on that train will not have the "swelled head" for the rest of their lives over the fact that they rode on a train, the engineer of which was the great Reform Governor of Missouri.

"He made me hustle to keep her steaming," says "Dock" Hutchins, the fireman, "but I may never fire for a Governor again and I would have been willing to sweat a couple barrels more than I did just for that honor."

Gov. Folk's presence on the train was known to all the passengers and he had their enthusiastic support, they cheering him on at every stop with shouts of "Let 'er go, Governor!" "Give 'er more steam!"

This return trip from Humansville was the occasion of the Governor missing the only engagement that he failed to keep during the summer. Coming on to St. Louis from Springfield the next day after leaving the cab in which he had played the part of engineer, he expected to take the Burlington train to Brookfield. He took the Burlington train at Union Station all right, but it was the Burlington train that runs from St. Louis to Kansas City over the "cut-off," via Mexico, Mo. The mistake was not discovered until the train over the main line of the Burlington via Hannibal, which would have landed him in Brookfield in time to fill his engagement, had pulled out of the station. After sending a wire to the Brookfield people explaining the reason of his failure to arrive the Governor spent a day in St. Louis, which if it were not strenuous for the executive, at least kept the politicians of the city

and some of the Governor's appointees busy guessing why he was there.

Gov. Folk's strenuous summer campaign of speechmaking began early in June, when he went to Cape Girardeau and assisted in the dedication of the big railway bridge at Thebes. After that he visited Des Moines, Iowa, Cherokee, Iowa, and several points in Nebraska. This was followed by a flying visit to Dodge City, Kansas, where he delivered an address before an Old Settlers' Association. Then came the trip to Ottawa, Kansas, on which memorable occasion he demonstrated his nerve by taking a drink of Kansas whisky without a "chaser" and "without turning a hair." He reviewed the State troops at the annual encampment at Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph, and delivered several speeches at banquets and other gatherings.

Everywhere on these trips the Governor has been accorded a most cordial and enthusiastic reception. Out in Kansas this has been especially noticeable. Kansas and Kansans are enthusiastic propositions, and they have taken to the "reform" Governor of their sister State with characteristic energy. He has received a great many more invitations to make speeches in Kansas than in any other State. Although Carrie Nation, one of the products peculiar to the Sunflower State, has announced that she repudiates Folk on account of the Ottawa incident, the rest of Kansas seems to have remained loyal to him and even Gov. Hoch, whose views are sometimes peculiar, does not hesitate to declare him "one of the greatest men of the day" and expresses the hope that he may be promoted from the governorship of Missouri to the Presidency of the United States.

In this connection the activity of the Governor that uses were the Republican Gov. McKinley might put his powers to were a Republican occasion to arise. This may or may not have been the cause of the Governor's hesitation, but in possible support of it may be brought forward that although he has met many people during the summer and has been associated as fellow-speaker with some of the noted Democrats of the country, he has had the increasing of those chances for the Democratic nomination as President whether he has had the increasing of those chances in mind or not is an admitted fact.

Another phase of the matter wherein Gov. Folk has been credited with having an eye on the political sky was shown, politicians contend, in the instance of the invitation extended the Governor and his staff to visit the Portland Exposition. During the several days when the Governor hesitated between a decision to go or to remain, political wisseaces pointed to the fact that Missouri would be wholly Republican during whatever time Gov. Folk might remain away. Lieutenant-Governor Mail accumulated with an astonishing rapidity on McKinley, a Republican, would be the Acting Governor, the executive desk and the Governor of Missouri, of course, and the wise ones said that the never rests, once he is home, until all his is read. Governor was not entirely easy in his mind as to

what uses were the Republican Gov. McKinley might put his powers to were a Republican occasion to arise. This may or may not have been the cause of the Governor's hesitation, but in possible support of it may be brought forward that although he has met many people during the summer and has been associated as fellow-speaker with some of the noted Democrats of the country, he has had the increasing of those chances for the Democratic nomination as President whether he has had the increasing of those chances in mind or not is an admitted fact.

To keep up with the never-ending drudgery of the Governor's office it is necessary for that executive to have as much system as possible about his affairs, and to do to day that is to be done rather than let it go until tomorrow and accumulate late on him. Gov. Folk traveled at night as much as possible in going to and from his speaking engagements, thus saving whatever time he could. After a week of absence it meant long hours for a week following for the entire office force, from Private Secretary Hal Woodside down to the janitor. Gov. Folk enjoys his travel in Missouri and the states neighbor thereto and the hard travel and incidents connected with his summer's experiences have agreed with him perfectly.

By BILL BUTTOMERE,

Regular Engineer of Train That Gov. Folk Drove Through the Ozark Mountains.

WHEN we were ready to pull out of Humansville, where Gov. Folk had been speaking that afternoon, the five coaches were so full that the Governor and Senator Warner, who was also speaking there, couldn't find seats in the cars. Someone suggested that they ride on the engine. So up on the engine the Governor climbs, but Senator Warner thought he would sooner take his chance in the coaches. Well, the Governor told us he wanted to ride and shook hands all round, and says, "Boys, I hope you make a quick run to Springfield," and I said, "Alright, Governor, we'll send her along as fast as we can, but it's a big train over a rough road and 70 is a light engine." He says "alright," and I offered him my seat, but he thanks me and steps into the gangway behind me and hangs on.

We pulled out of Humansville at 7 p.m., and he didn't say anything more till we pulled into Dunnigan Springs, but I noticed him watching everything I did mighty close. So it strikes me that he might like to try his hand at running the old girl, so I says "Governor, won't you take my place and run her a ways for me?" He laughs and says:

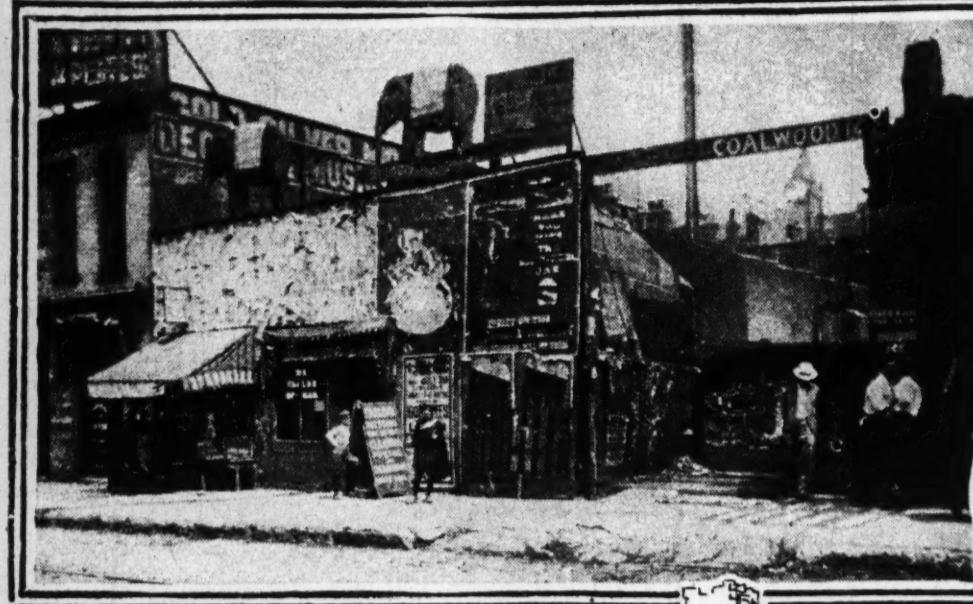
"I might run too fast and ditch us." I says, "Well, Governor, you ran pretty fast for office once and got in without any breakdown, so I guess you'll be able to make 70 hit the rails some without ditching us." He laughed again and looked at me to see if I really meant it, then climbed into my seat. I showed him how to pull the throttle, but he seemed to have caught on to about what to do. He glued his eyes to the rails in front and as soon as we hit clear track, with a smile like a kid with a new toy, he began to let her out a notch at a time till she was wide open. "Dock" Hutchins, my fireman, took one look to see what was doing and got busy with the shovel.

We didn't have anything to bother us one occasion during the past summer in order that the Governor might be able to keep his appointments, and this, as likely as political reasons, would account for his hesitancy about accepting the invitation to Portland and his failure to visit states other than those at his immediate doorway. Another reason that was put forward for the Governor's staying close to home in his lecture engagements, as well as in explanation of his wait before announcing his determination regarding the Portland visit, was that he was afraid the "Lid" would fly off during his absence. Keeping the "Lid" down has been another of the several things that has combined with his speaking tour to make a strenuous summer for the Governor, and his close friends said that he would much prefer using the Exposition—even if it did disappoint some of his staff officers who were yearning to display their new uniforms—the Governor would rather have missed the Exposition, his friends said, than to have the "Lid" fly off during his absence.

Gov. Folk enjoys his travel in Missouri and the states neighbor thereto and the hard travel and incidents connected with his summer's experiences have agreed with him perfectly.

OLD MARKET STREET MUST GO

City Fathers Fail to See Anything Picturesque in the Tollerating Aciency of the Drollest Block in St. Louis.



BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS, NORTH SIDE OF MARKET.

SHE north side of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, what is known as Old Market street, is to be condemned and sentenced to demolition. The city authorities cannot see anything picturesque in its tottering ancientity. They look frowningly upon this heart of old St. Louis and see in its decrepitude the city's need for a new heart.

Some time during the approaching winter the city will stretch forth its mailed fist, and poof! Old Market street will clatter into its cellars as lightly as paper structures upset by the wind. A great Just will arise, and a refugee or so will dart from a distorted door up a malodorous alley. A lot of old wooden signs, like the masts of stranded ships, will pitch about in the debacle and shunt off into the debris. Bars logged with the liquors of three score years, some of the drinks potent enough to run automobiles, will sag down under the burden of falling walls and groan as the ghosts of all the men they had made drunk. The eager light will lance into and scatter the black shadows. Startled bats will dart out, the gray grime of years on their wings. A swarm of flies will rise out of the wreck and fly confusedly over the prostrate saloons and beaneries in that discomfited way of bees whose hives are destroyed. Sansculottes of the city will look on in sad groups from the corners, old men with beards of the patriarchs and the staff of Van Winkle will shake their heads and exclaim after Marc Antony, "How hath the mighty fallen!"

The city authorities consider Old Market street incompatible with the New St. Louis. They think it an eye-sore in an archaic, inoffensive way. Unfortunately for the old street, it has no traditions to defend it. It was not in Market street that Pontiac, the great Indian chief, was buried. That ungracious savage was unkempt enough to be buried under the Southern Hotel. It was not in Market street that Eugene Field was born. Good man that he was, and wonderfully kind, Eugene Field had the indecence to be born down on South Broadway.

It was not in Market street that old Dr. Augustus built the famous Saugrain Wig. It would stand the old street in his some stead if the wall were there, but it isn't. So Market street has no archeological armor to protect it. It is vulnerable from head to heel, and its end is nigh.

THE Napoleonic method of dismantling unsightly blocks in Paris was to train cannon upon them and raze them to the ground. Market street is not Paris. It would be overdoing it to drag a cannon into Market street to batter down those old walls on the north side of the street between Sixth and Seventh. A pogon would do it a pogon and a little powder.

This old row is the most inter-dependable lot of buildings in St. Louis. There are nine of them, and each leans upon another. To remove any one of them would be to extract the keystone and tumble down the whole arch.

Nine Buildings Which Hold Each Other Up Between Sixth and Seventh Streets—Commercial Candor in Old Market Street—Amusing Signs.



The commercial character of this old row is not wholly esthetic. Of the nine buildings, five of them shelter saloons. The other commercial activities of the row are distributed among three shooting galleries, two restaurants and two labor agencies. The shooting galleries are distributed with some nicety between the different restaurants and saloons. Whether there is an especial significance in this is a question. Of course, one is justified in presuming that the inviting targets in the galleries may serve in the capacity of safety valves for the temperamental effervescence of patrons emerging from the saloons and the restaurants. If one feels that one must shoot it is perhaps advisable to have an inanimate target at least equi-convenient with the amanite targets.

The people doing business in this row are capable of a candor which at least accredits them of any tendency to false pretensions. The etymology of the business signs on the street is wonderfully frank. The saloons do not pretend to be fashionable resorts, and the restaurants candidly proclaim their class. One seldom sees such a collection as these old Market street signs. There is one which excited considerable comment during the World's Fair. It stood out on the sidewalk, and passers-by on the Laclede and Market cars were startled to read this: "WE ARE THE LOWEST OF THE LOW. A BIG WHISKY FOR 5 CENTS."

The proprietor of this saloon was not saying anything he had not intended saying. He wanted to convey the information that there wasn't a saloon in Market street, from the head thereof to the foot, or up and down both sides and back through the middle, or diagonally through the slanting alleys, who could undersell him. The somewhat surprising assurance that he was "the lowest of the low" had no sociological significance. It pertained strictly to the comparative price of "booze" in this "boozery." A great many people didn't understand it, but that was only because a great many people do not understand Old Market street.

Going in there today, one finds a very prominent sign which reads:

"JIMMY DE MULE."

Second-Class Saloon."

There is candor for you! Where may its like be found out of Old Market street? This is a second-

NORTH EAST CORNER
SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS
A SHACK IN THE SHADOW OF THE
MISSOURI PACIFIC OFFICE BUILDING

HOW FAST CAN A HOMING PIGEON REALLY FLY?

SO MANY wild statements are made as to the speed of a carrier pigeon that it is interesting to learn how fast it can actually travel under the most favorable conditions. On a recent Saturday between 200,000 and 300,000 birds were tossed in competition in various parts of the country, and some thousands of these feathered athletes raced to London from Retford and Braxton, journeys of 127 and 115 miles, respectively. The conditions were ideal; the weather was beautifully clear and a fresh wind was blowing to help the birds on their way; and yet under such favorable circumstances few of the birds attained a speed of half a mile a minute, which in these days of swift locomotion is beginning to be considered comparatively slow.

Better times were made not long ago when 1000 pigeons were tossed at Templecombe to race to London. Assisted by a southwest wind they traveled so rapidly that many of them had reached their cotes some time before their owners even

thought of looking for them. One bird actually covered 108 miles in 94 minutes, maintaining throughout the long journey a speed of nearly 60 miles an hour; another did equally well by traveling to Chelsea at the average rate of 2018 yards a minute, while one bird out of every 10 exceeded 60 miles an hour.

A very remarkable journey, which illustrates the endurance and courage of a pigeon was made some time ago by a bird called Silver Queen, belonging to a member of the Homing Club of South Pittsburgh. On Aug. 17, 1900, this bird, with several others, was liberated from the roof of the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, in the presence of a large gathering of people interested. The pigeons, when released, made several circles in the air; then all of them flew eastward. They were first heard of four days later, when a letter, dated Aug. 11, reached the Pittsburgh Club from Henry Homeyer of Zickrick County, S. D., saying that a carrier

pigeon arrived at his place that afternoon, just after the last of several terrific hailstorms had cleared away. Mr. Homeyer fed and watered the bird, which, afterwards identified as Silver Queen, resumed its flight as though quite refreshed.

Three weeks more passed, and as no further news of any one of the five birds was received they were given up as lost. But on Sept. 6 Mr. Albert Breb of Pittsburg, the owner of Silver Queen, while in his loft early in the morning was astonished by seeing his bird perch upon the window sill. She had thus accomplished a flight of 1700 miles within a period of 30 days, during which she passed through many most severe storms of hail, rain, and wind, in a magnificently successful effort to reach her home and mate.

Russia has a larger proportion of blind people than any other European country. Two out of every 1000 of her people are sightless.

sandwich with a pull-back attachment. Philanthropy and generosity are distinct qualities. Here is real generosity—a big beer and an all-day lunch. The proprietor of this place is not a chronological giver. His fist is not opened and closed by the clock. When the day dawns he goes behind his bar and sets out a big beer deep enough to drown in and so wide that a pretzel couldn't swim across. He sets beside it a loaf and a slug of meat. As fast as they are attacked and devoured, he replaces them. He does this all day. Can one think hard of Market street in the face of unselfishness like this? No, a thousand times no, and one faint, refined, sincere

sign says:

"THE BIGGEST MEAL IN THE WORLD FOR 5 CENTS."

Sins in syntax are not often committed in Market street, so that this sign is an exception. One's reason must acquit the proprietor of any intention to misstate what he believes to be a fact. What he meant to say is that he is serving the biggest 5-cent meal in the world. Of course, there is a world of difference between the biggest 5-cent meal in the world and the biggest meal in the world for 5 cents, though it is unlikely that difference could hold a candle to the abyssmal gulf yawning between the biggest 5-cent meal in the world and a good dinner. However, this is pure Pecksniffing, unworthy of one with any reverence for the archaic.

There is more reason for commenting upon the Market street saloon sign which announces this: "A BIG BEER AND FREE LUNCH ALL DAY."

How close-fisted does the average saloon show by comparison! Its beers shrink into a thimble of foam. Its disappearing 10 o'clock lunch becomes a sandwich with a pull-back attachment. Philanthropy and generosity are distinct qualities. Here is real generosity—a big beer and an all-day lunch.

The restaurants in this old row are little, but their boasts are such as to justify the suspicion that fago himself has turned restaurateur. One sign says:

"YOU SEE WHAT YOU EAT HERE."

O, suspicion, where is thy victory? Here is a restaurant in which one actually sees what one eats. Unrivaled and unequalled, what fair dealing is this? Think how one eats from day to day in places where there is no possible means of knowing what one is eating. One sits and munches a machine-made pie thinking of nothing but the ugly stories published from time to time of the astounding discoveries of pure food experts. Can one unsuspectingly regard any single dish sold in the public eating houses of this city, in the face of what has been proven against the people who make sugar, dead men's bones, molasses of old sweet gum boats, pie-filling of glue and glucose and butter of hedge balls? No, repeated three times. Then what gratitude does the community owe to this little restaurant in Market street, where "you see what you eat?" Sounds, this is not a restaurant at all! It is a food clinic.

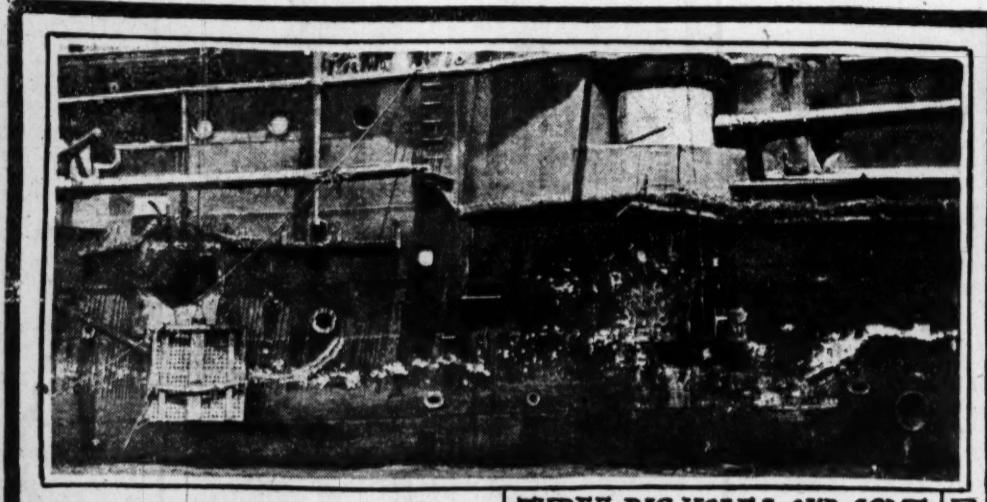
At another place one beholds a painted assurance which must at once startle and gratify every epicure. The sign says:

"IT IS HERE THAT THE CARNIVOROUS BRANCH AND THE VEGETARIAN FACTION OF THE HUMAN FAMILY MAY SIT SIDE BY SIDE, CALMLY AND DISPASSIONATELY COMPARING FOODS."

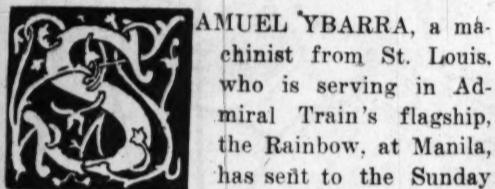
Here, where everything is open and above board, the meat eater may defend his roasts, steaks and chops against those ugly cutlaries which are ever uttered against them. Here, too, may the vegetarian prove with pointed finger that the foods he eats are not unwholesome and unnutritious, but that they make the lid of the pot dance and music up the stove with gravies and overflows as rich as the cream of milk. Once more, then, a converted and dignified reprobate salvo of gratitude for old Market street, which has sounded the first gun of the war against the "right and proper" rest.

THE SQUADRON THAT GOT AWAY

Photographs From a St. Louis Boy in Manila That Throw a Flood of Light on the Condition of the Ships of Admiral Enquist, Russian Commander Who Escaped From the Greatest Battle of Naval History and Never Stopped Till He Got to the Philippines--The Shot Holes Which He Claims Show the "Terrible Condition" of His Ships and Justify His Conduct.



THREE BIG HOLES AND SOME SMALLER ONES ON STARBOARD SIDE OF OLEG.



SAMUEL YBARRA, a machinist from St. Louis, who is serving in Admiral Train's flagship, the Rainbow, at Manila, has sent to the Sunday Post-Dispatch the extraordinary pictures which illustrate the condition of the Aurora, the Oleg and the Jemichug, Admiral Enquist's Russian squadron, which took part in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, when it arrived at Manila. These pictures are extremely interesting, both to naval experts and to the general public. They show the terrible effect of Togo's gun fire in the greatest battle of the history of naval warfare.

That the fire was not thoroughly effective, however, is demonstrated by the fact that the three vessels now interned at Manila were entirely seaworthy and were not so badly damaged as to be put out of action. The reason for this is explained by Lieut. Powelson, whose comments on the condition of the vessels and the evidences of the holes in their sides are given below. Lieut. Powelson thinks that the shells making large holes exploded before they struck the ships, thus making them far less dangerous to the men on board ship and the machinery of the vessel.

The fact that the vessels were not injured below the water line raises the interesting question whether or not Admiral Enquist, who was in command of these vessels, was justified in ceasing to fight and running for shelter. This point can only be determined by a careful examination of the circumstances. This squadron of one second-class and two third-class cruisers would not, of course, stand the slightest chance of survival or of doing effective work against Togo's fleet, but whether the Admiral left the scene of battle before he was assured that he could not give effective aid to other vessels, or whether he abandoned the scene of the conflict through fear or through accidental separation in the fog and confusion, can only be determined by a full knowledge of the facts. Lieut. Powelson declines to express any opinion on this subject, remarking: "You must draw your own inferences."

The pictures, however, are the first of the kind that have been published by an American newspaper. They admirably illustrate the damage inflicted by the Japanese shells.

Samuel Ybarra, who sends these pictures through Nelson Jacobson of 2014 Olive street, has been two years in the navy and enlisted from 1614 North Whittier street, St. Louis.

By LIEUT. W. V. N. POWELSON,
Retired, U. S. Navy, Manager
Union Electric Co., St. Louis.

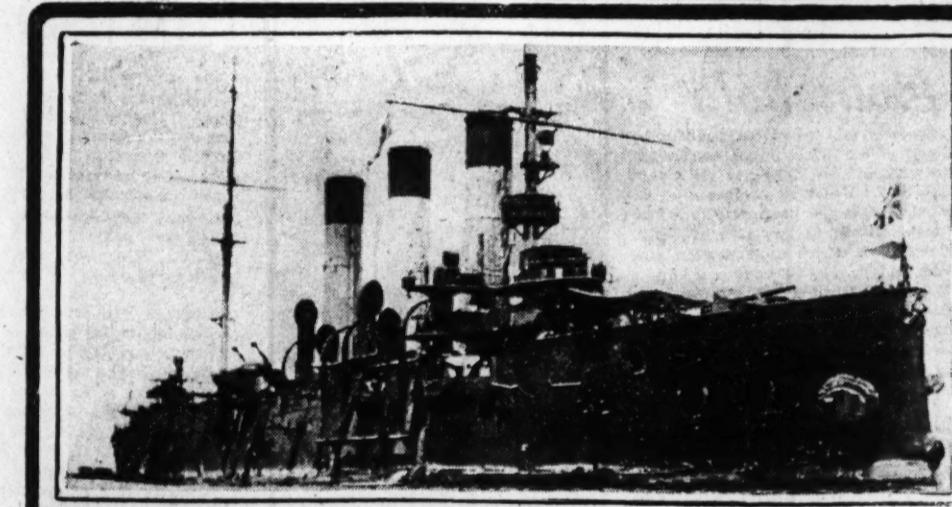
(Lieut. Powelson had charge of the diving investigations to determine whether or not the Maine was blown up by an outside or inside force. He is also familiar with the condition of the Spanish fleet off Santiago after its destruction.)

"There is no comparison between the condition of these vessels, as revealed to me by the pictures of the Sunday Post Dis-

Aurora, second-class cruiser, 6630 tons displacement, 413 1/2 feet long, 55 3/4 feet beam, 21 feet draught, 11,610 indicated horsepower, launched at St. Petersburg 1900, completed 1901; deck armor, 2 3/4 inches; armament, eight 6-inch r. f.; 20 3-inch, eight 4-inch; four torpedo tubes; speed, 20 knots.

Jemichug, third-class cruiser, 3080 tons displacement; length, 439' feet; beam, 54 1/2; draught, 21'; indicated horsepower, 19,500; launched at St. Petersburg, 1903; deck armor, 2 3/4 inches; armament, six 6-inch r. f., twelve 3-inch, six 1.8 inches, two torpedo tubes; speed 23 knots; complement 340 men.

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AURORA, SHOWING HOW PORT SIDE OF BRIDGE WAS SHOT AWAY AND BIG HOLE IN STARBOARD SIDE ABY THE ANCHORS.

patch, and that of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Cervera's fleet went through fire, as well as shot and shell, but it was literally pounded to pieces, while these vessels have, comparatively, only superficial wounds. None of these shots are dangerous except in a roll-

into these pans was poured a chemical concoction the nature of which, needless to say, he will not divulge. "If I did so," he said, with a laugh, "every man would become his own rainmaker and then my occupation would be gone. As you may believe, it was only by deep and prolonged study of the causes of certain known phenomena in Nature that I was able to obtain those results which, I believe, have aroused the interest of the entire scientific world. For seven years I have been a close student of meteorology, but it was only at the end of the fourth year that I succeeded in forming a theory or hypothesis on which to base my experiments. The past three years have been devoted to carrying out, on original lines, a series of tests which I now call 'demonstrations.'

The first of the demonstrations I made in April, 1902, in San Diego County, and though it resulted only in a light drizzle I was greatly encouraged. However, I persuaded myself that possibly it was a mere coincidence, and so I determined to make another test in May. I did so and again again followed—another light drizzle, it is true, but I felt that this time it could scarcely be due to chance.

"The following month I determined to make an

other demonstration. June, as you are probably aware, is one of the rainless months in Southern California, and in looking up the records since 1849—55 years—I found that on 12 Junes only did rain fall. It was, therefore, under very unfavorable conditions that my third test was made, and yet after three days rain fell. I might mention that the result of these three demonstrations was the same—a slight drizzle.

"This encouraged, I decided to increase my force of energy to four times that which I had used in the first tests, in order to see if I could not obtain a really satisfactory fall of rain during July, the driest month throughout Southern California. The circumstances under which I made my fourth demonstration could scarcely have been more unfavorable, and yet in two and a half days the heaviest July rain for 37 years resulted. In fact, there was only one July rain in 55 years that surpassed it, viz., that of 1864. In the city of San Diego almost 1 inch fell, while all parts on the country received rain in greater or lesser quantities, as much as 3 inches falling in the mountains. Strange to say, not a drop of rain fell in the north of Los Angeles, the fall being confined to San Diego County.

"Time after time I have tested my system when ever before been attempted. Bombs, dynamite or the conditions have been most unfavorable for rain, other explosives, hydrogen balloons, or any force and it was remarkable to observe how, in a short of this kind I do not employ. It was, as you know, while one could detect the curious way in which the forces I employ gradually began to influence the atmosphere. I remember a demonstration I made in September, 1903. This month is also one of the driest in our part of the country, scarcely any rain falling whatever. Indeed, if you were to take the trouble to look over the meteorological records as far back as they exist you would find that rain during September in Southern California is a great rarity.

"It was due to this fact that I determined to see if rain could not be induced to fall during this rainless month, and while we were passing through one of the longest dry spells on record. No rain had fallen in Los Angeles for 104 days, and the forecasts indicated no atmospheric change. The conditions for a demonstration could, therefore, have been hardly more unfavorable, but in two days a shower fell, and in four days we had the heaviest September rain that had fallen during 30 years.

"My system is entirely new, nothing similar having

been conducted demonstrations during every month in the year and always with satisfactory results, and I can attract rain as easily in July as in January."

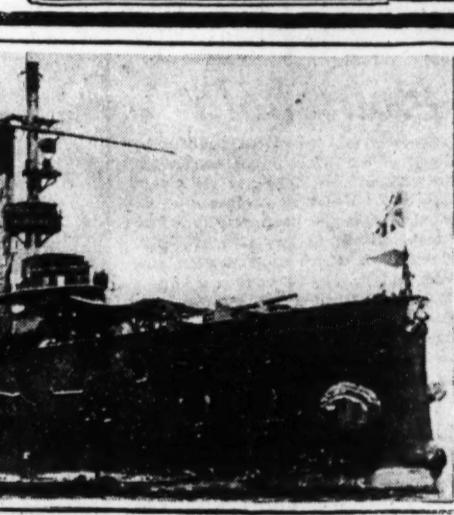
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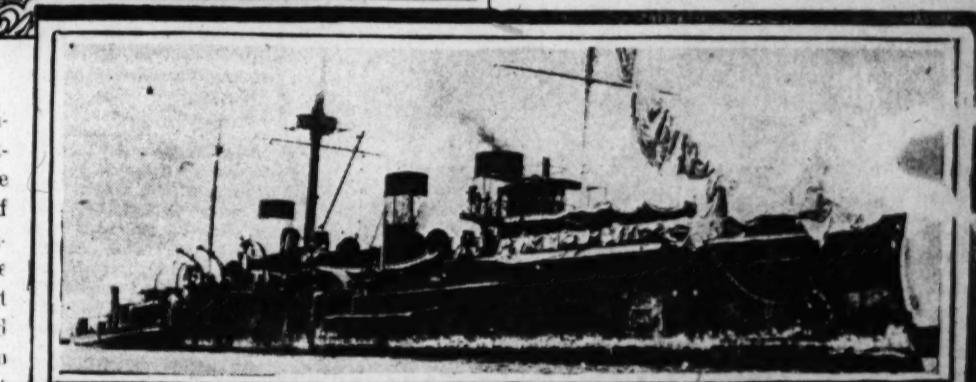
HOLE BIGGER THAN A MAN IN SMOKE STACK OF AURORA.



HOW THE AURORA'S STEEL PROTECTING A RAPID-FIRER WAS SMASHED BY TOGO.



THE OLEG IN MANILA



JEMICHUG AS SHE ARRIVED IN MANILA.



THREE MEN LOOKING OUT OF A HOLE MADE BY TOGO IN THE OLEG.

have been a good-sized one, but if two have struck the barbette surrounding the gun then they were small ones.

"The hole in the smokestack was caused, more than likely, not by a shot, but by a fragment of wreckage from some nearby point that had been struck. From appearances it would seem that a part of the bridge had been carried away, and it is probable that a piece from the bridge was what caused the hole in the smokestack. Had it been done by a shell or projectile the sides of the hole would have been cut clean. As it is, you see the edges are turned in. The man is standing on one of these turned-in edges. The same turned-in condition exists, somewhat, at the point in the Oleg where the men are looking out. That adds to my belief that the hole was caused by a shell that exploded before it touched the ship's body. Had shell or projectile struck before exploding it would have made a

small, clean-cut hole and more than likely would have exploded just far enough inside the vessel to do a good deal of damage and kill a good many men if they had happened to be standing around. Sometimes an impact shell will even pass clear through a vessel without exploding.

"These vessels are not armored, except the Aurora, which has armor along the water line and extending a little above. At the point where the men are made the protection is probably not over three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Armor-piercing projectiles were not needed for the attack on these vessels. The Aurora is much like our New York. I should say, from these pictures, that the Aurora is of the armored cruiser and the others of the protected cruiser class. An armored cruiser has armor along the water line and for two or three feet above and below, while a protected cruiser has inside protection of the engines and vital machinery, but no armor."



SAMUEL YBARRA, 1614 North Whittier St., ST. LOUIS, MACHINIST U.S. RAINBOW, Manila.

NEW AND STRANGE THINGS IN AND ABOUT ST. LOUIS

Keeping the Lid On.



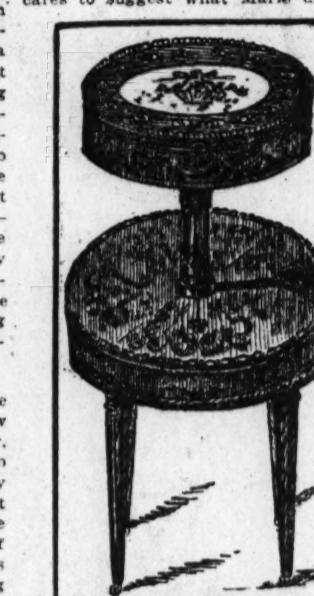
Its grand staircase of marble is reported to have cost \$150,000, and has few rivals for stateliness, while the picture galleries contain fine examples of Titian, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Murillo and Rubens, and rare and curious first editions are to be found in the library.

Lord Young, who lately retired from the Scottish bench, is nothing if not a born wit. On one occasion in the Court of Session his lordship found his duties heavy owing to a vacancy on the bench. One of his colleagues at the time was Lord Craighall, and the new judge, when at last he was appointed, took the courtesy title of Lord Curriell. On the appointment being announced Lord Young gratefully quoted the first two lines of the 121st Psalm:

"To the hills will lift mine eyes,
From whence doth come mine aid?"
On another occasion Lord Young asked counsel: "What are you reading now; where are you?" The reply was: "I am at C, my lord," and the rejoinder was, "I thought so."

Ancient Tables.

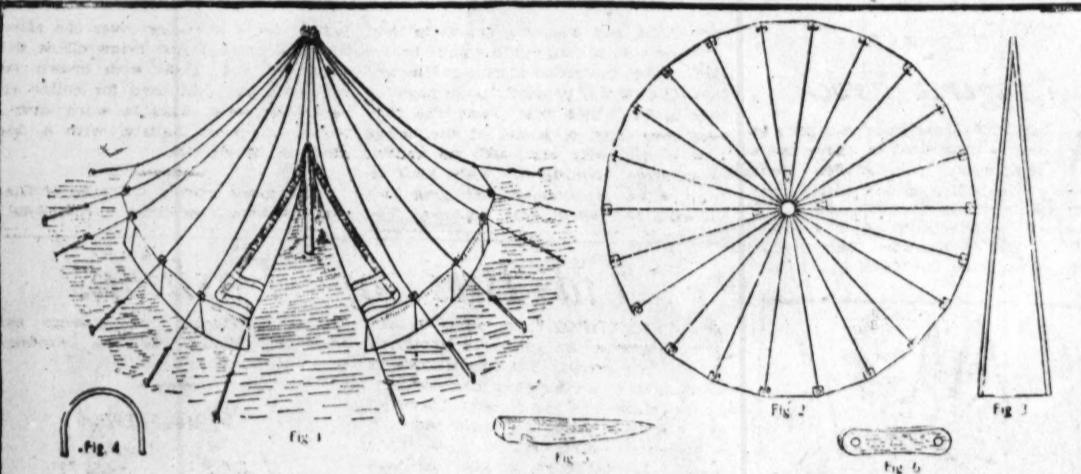
S. LOUIS lovers of antique furniture will delight in this exquisite old piece, which was once the property of Marie Antoinette. No one cares to suggest what Marie did with



All people who possess jewels have certain trinkets which they regard with almost superstitious affection. Sarah Bernhardt pins her fifth to a necklace of gold nuggets, a gift from the California miners; and the Duchess of Orleans to a set of sapphires which belonged to Marie Antoinette. The sapphire is the Queen's favorite stone. She wears, a brooch; one of great size given to her by the late Duke of Coburg. But old Egyptian jewels are considered the most potent guardians of fortune. Mrs. St. John Brodrick owns Egyptian gems of priceless value. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has a weird carnelian necklace which hung once upon the neck of a daughter of the Pharaohs. Mrs. George Keppel wears a pendant of emeralds, the most beautiful in the world.

Sea-sickness, according to the latest scientific view, is an affection of the eyes which, but for its distressing relativity, might easily be described as optic delusion. J. McAlpin Sharpe, ship surgeon of the Cunard liner *Utonia*, suggests a novel remedy. According to him, sea-sickness is a nervous malady produced by seeing the motion of objects on board ship. The remedy is to bandage one eye, the focus is the effect of altering the focus. Sixty-five per cent of 50 cases so treated by Mr. Sharpe were relieved in from six to 12 hours.

How to Make a Bell Tent.



A TELL tent is easily made and is nice for lawns, as well as for a boy's camping outfit. The illustrations show a plan of a tent 14 feet wide at the bottom, tapering in at the top. These dimensions allow for the lading or lapped seams, which should be double-

says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Make stitched on a machine. The last seam only for a distance of 4 feet from the top, leaving the rest for an opening. At the end of this seam stitch on an extra gusset piece so that it will not pull through the eyelets in the circular cover to stakes (Figure 5) stuck in the ground. Use blocks, as in Figure 6, on the bottom edge of the bell-

tent.

In raising the tent, fasten down the

wall by means of loops of stout line

fastened to its lower edge and small

pins driven through them into the

ground. Figure 5. Run the stay ropes

from the eyelets in the circular cover

to stakes (Figure 5) stuck in the ground. Use blocks, as in Figure 6, on the bottom edge of the bell-

tent, fasten down the

stay ropes holding the ends and

adjusting the length of the ropes.

Mr. Charles Santley, the great baritone, owes much of his success in life

to the generosity of one of his first employers, a draper, who invited his numerous employees to dinner, after which

singing was indulged in as a means of entertainment.

On Santley being called upon to contribute his share, he displayed a voice of such quality that his

master, a musical amateur of much discrimination, at once informed him that

with efficient training he would make

his fortune, and generously volunteered

to pay the expenses of three years' musical tuition in Italy.

The offer was at once accepted, with such re-

suits as all the world knows.

The Salvation Army is at work in 49

countries and colonies, speaks 31 lan-

guages, has 720 corps, "circles" and

societies; 13,492 officers and cadets; em-

ployees 2568 persons, and has 45,339 local

officers. It has 83 periodicals in 24

languages, with an issue of 1,236,000.

There are 644 institutions for its social

work and in 15 months the Army sup-

plies 4,572,399 beds and 7,213,506 meals.

Sir William Treloar, one of the

finest looking men in London, and when

he first went to Windsor with the City

Corporation Queen Victoria specially

invited him to a dinner party.

He is a man of great personal char-

acter, and is a member of the Royal

Geographical Society.

G. CLARKE JACOBS, manager of

the Godfrey Manufacturing Co.,

321 Chestnut street, St. Louis,

is also a farmer, and evidently an un-

usually good one, judging from the cu-

mbersome soil which produces this

enormous member of the vegetable

kingdom.

Clarke Jacobs is a man of

eight miles northwest of St. Louis. The

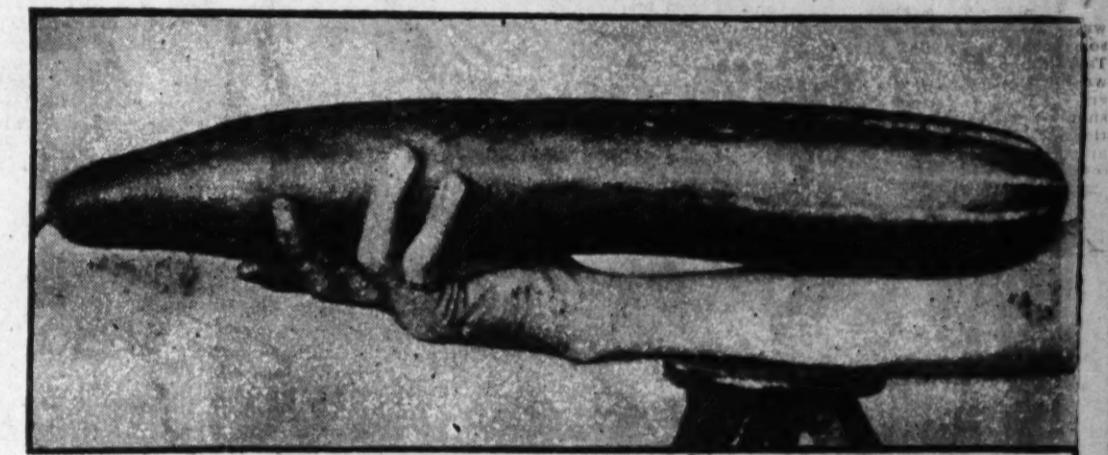
strawberries and other small fruits

have been produced there.

In France, out of every 1000 inhabitants, there are 100 old people of more than 70 years, as against 73 in England and 79 in Germany.

Germany is able to feed about nine tenths of her nearly 60,000,000 inhabitants on the products of her own soil.

A Giant Cucumber.



THE small fur-bearing animals of Missouri, the raccoon, hunters agree, displays the most intelligence. You often hear people, in describing a particularly cunning man, use the simile "sly as a fox." Trappers know that the figure of speech is wrong, and if it were "sly as a coon" it would be nearer correct.

The fox is an arrant coward, relying entirely upon his legs to escape meddlesome dogs. He can outrun a pack of the fleetest hounds, unless he is being pursued in the winter when, if there is snow on the ground, his bushy tail will get wet and impede his progress, causing him to take refuge in a hollow tree or in a burrow. When he is once "tried," his nerve is entirely gone. He will remain in his hiding place until he is suffocated if you try to smoke him out.

But the raccoon is an animal of an entirely different nature. He is brave and smart. Having short legs and being easily run down by dogs, nature has endowed him with cunning.

When pursued, he will resort to all manner of subterfuge to elude the dogs. He will walk in water, if a stream be near, for water will destroy scent. He will climb a tree, leap to another, descend that, run a short distance and repeat the same maneuver, all for the purpose of breaking his trail and bewildering the dogs, so as to give him time to reach his real hiding place. Unless the dogs pursuing him are experienced hunters, they will stop at the first tree he climbed and bark "treeed."

But the coon has a failing which makes him an easy prey to hunters. It is that of curiosity. He is more inquisitive than a monkey or a woman. Bright objects are his delight.

If you ever hunted or fished along the streams in the Ozark Mountains, you no doubt, in walking over logs which lay across the water, have noticed auger holes in the upper side of the logs and wondered why they were made. You discovered that there were three sharpened nails driven into the sit, alternately growling savagely or crying pitifully,



log so that the points protruded slightly into the hole, which is never more than five inches deep, you saw a white button, a piece of tin foil or a polished copper cent. That was a coon trap. The first coon which crosses the stream on that log will be sure to see the bright object at the bottom of the hole. And what will he do? Go on! Not much. He wasn't built that way. So he jabs one of his paws down the auger hole, past the nail, and doubles his fist around the cent or button. That accomplished, he cannot withdraw his foot, the three sharp nails holding him fast. There the coon will sit, alternately growling savagely or crying pitifully,

until the man who made the devils trap comes and kills him, but from start to finish he never lets go of the bright object.

Another way to catch him is to set a steel trap in shallow water a foot from the bank. Tin foil is placed on the catch, which is exposed above water. The coon comes along the edge of the water looking for frogs, espies the bright tin foil, reaches out to get it and is caught.

In speaking of the cunning of a coon, a Southeast Missouri trapper said: "A coon dearly loves corn when it is in the roasting ear stage of growth. He climbs to the ear and his weight breaks down the stalk, taking only a few bites, he proceeds to break down more stalks. A dozen coons will soon ruin a field of corn.

"I remember, a few years ago, when I lived near a creek called Cedar Fork, in Franklin County, going out about 2 o'clock in the morning with my dogs to catch some of the coons which were destroying my corn. The moment the dogs got into the field, they struck a hot trail, raced out to the edge of the woods and barked 'treeed.' It was light enough for me to distinctly see five large coons in the top of a dead locust tree. As I had no gun and the thorns prevented me from climbing the tree and shaking them out for the dogs to kill, I decided to wait until daylight and cut the locust down, in order that

none of the coons might escape. A neighbor, hearing the dogs barking and wishing to see a coon fight, came out where I was. He brought along his dogs—half a dozen curs. My dogs resented his coming.

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"Near me lived a farmer who had a pet coon



PRETTY
GIRLS OPEN
THEATRICAL
SEASON

RETTY girls will dominate the St. Louis stage this week. It is unlikely that any theatrical season has previously opened with so many. The preponderance of musical pieces has much to do with this condition, for it is the musical piece which chiefly presents all that is lovely in stage femininity.

It would be hard to say who is the prettiest woman upon the local stage this week. Marie Booth Russell, who plays with her husband, Robert Mantell, at the Olympic, is considered by many critics to be one of the prettiest women upon the American stage. She is tall and graceful.

Some St. Louis people observing in these things are convinced that Helen Lackaye, Melbourne MacDowell's leading lady at the Odeon, is the finest-looking actress seen upon a St. Louis stage since—well, say since Alice Lunn, that pretty Californian with the very blue eyes and the very light hair, was here last spring with Willard. Miss Lackaye is an unpronounced blonde of exceptional figure.

Ruth White, who is the rather petite possessor of one of the most refreshing faces in Thespis' world, will be at the Century this week in "The Tenderfoot." She is no stranger here, nor is her prettiness without some local fame.

Kate Condon, said to be a very pretty girl, will be at the Garrick with "The Fly-Buster." She is the prima donna of this new Shubert piece, and is comparatively new to the stage.



ROBERT
MANTELL

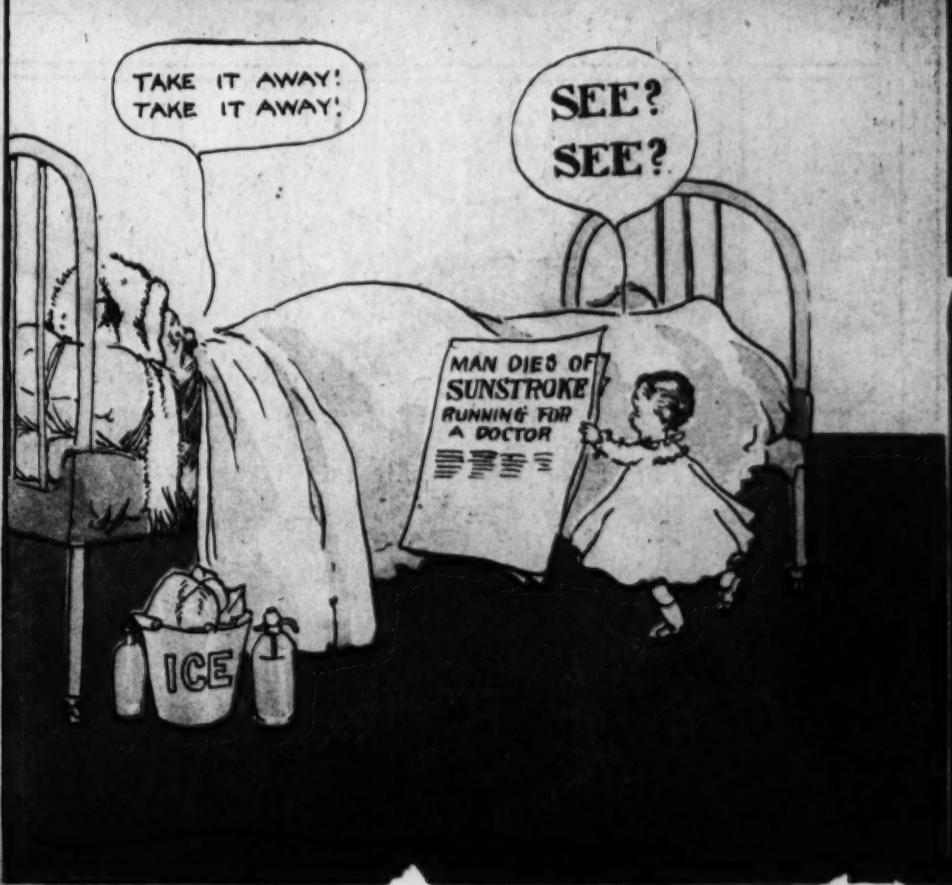
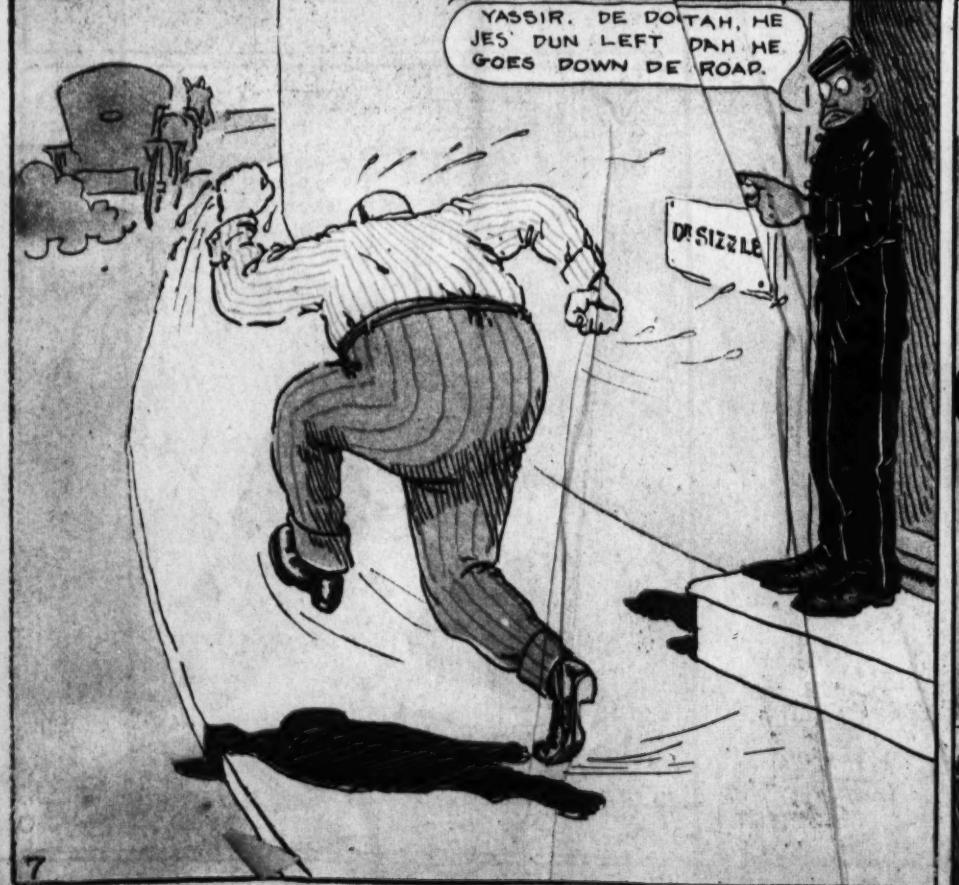
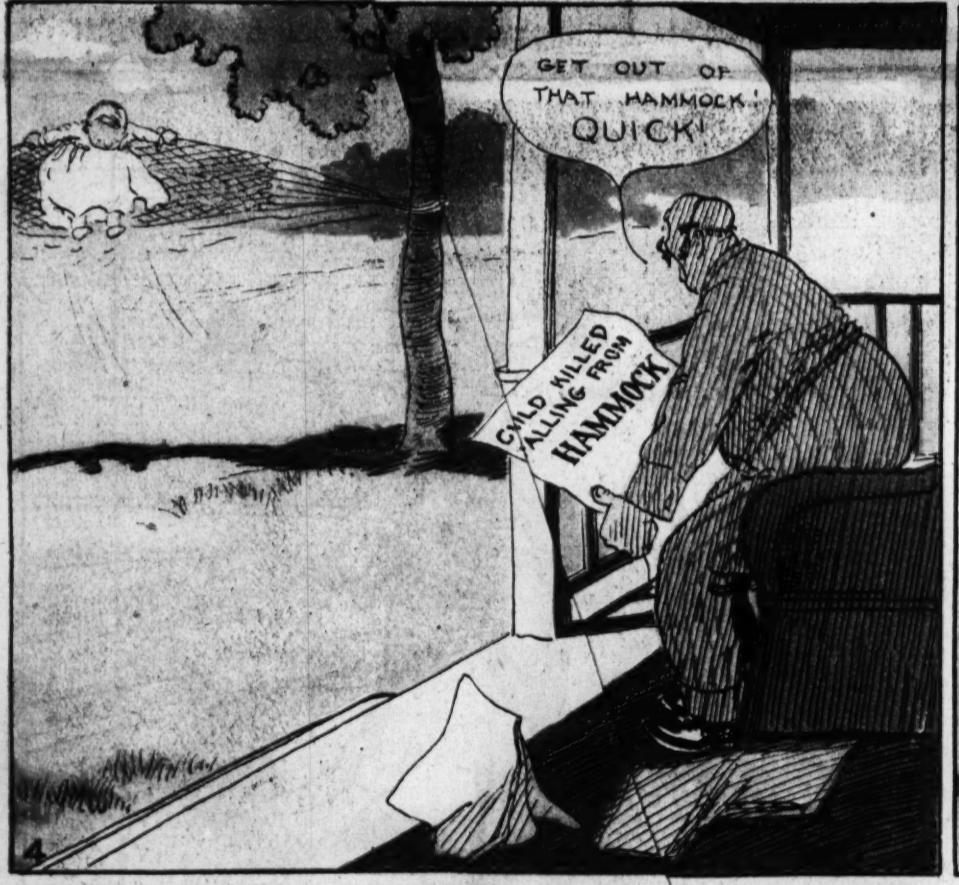


FUNNY SIDE OF ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY SEPT. 3 1905

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POP'S QUIET HOUR WITH THE SUNDAY PAPER.



MR. BUTTIN UP A TREE, BUT ONLY FOR A MINUTE.

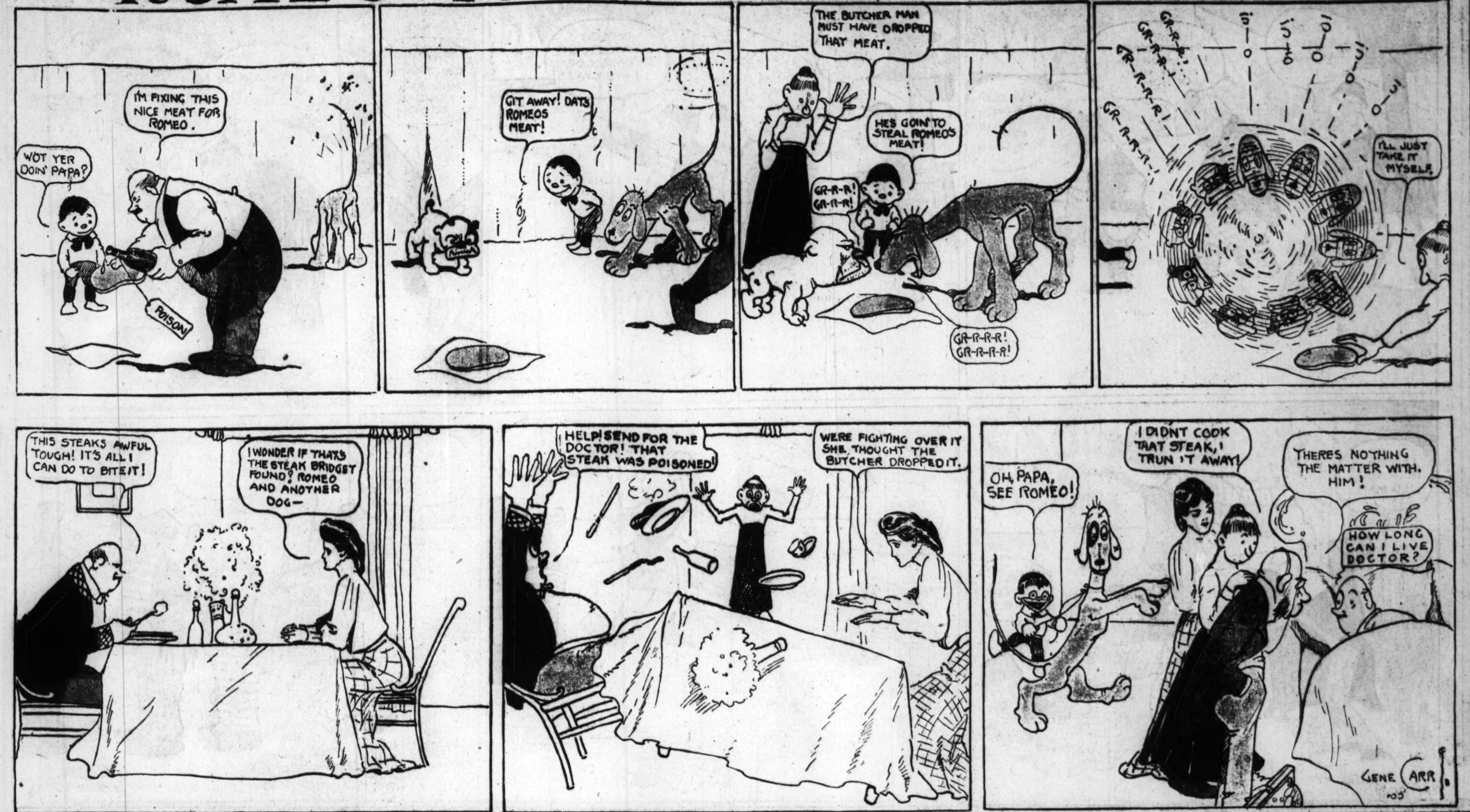


THE NEWLYWEDS - HUBBY ON HORSEBACK.

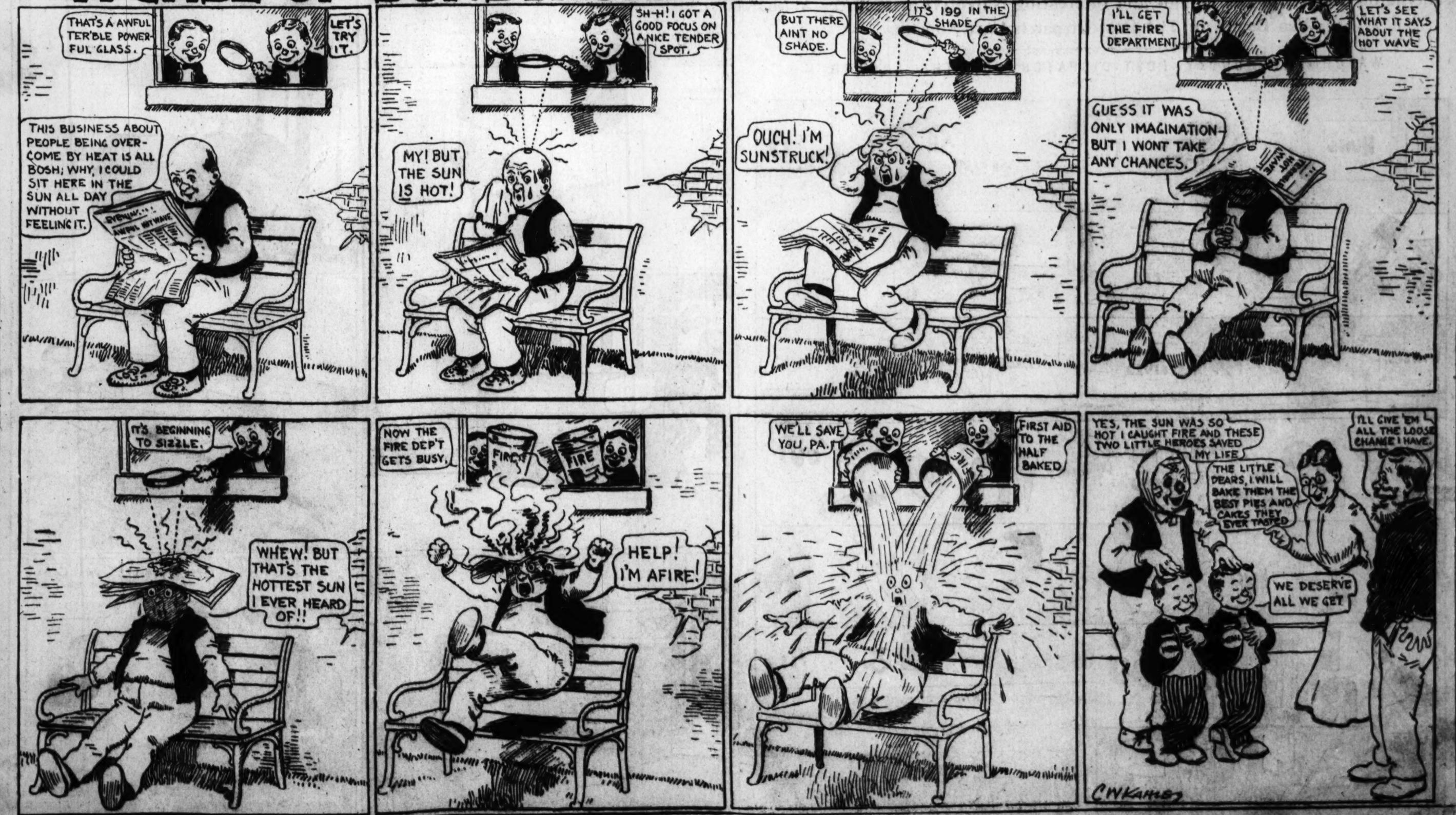


ROMEO - You Can't Poison Him.

BY GENE CARR.



A CASE OF SUNSTROKE BY THE TERRIBLE TWINS.



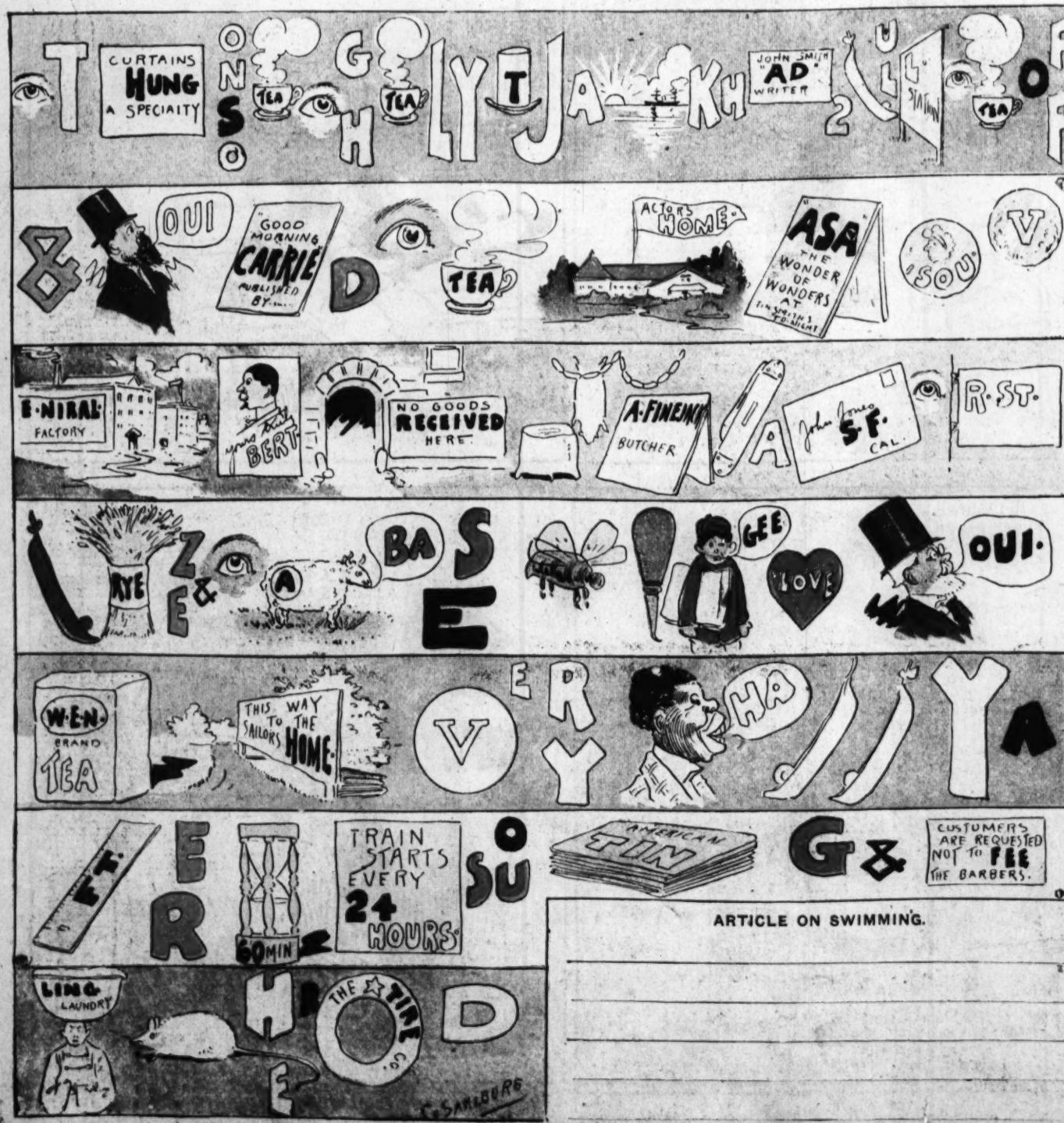
PANHANDLE PETE IN SIGHT OF THE POLE.



SWIMMING MATCH PUZZLE.

Concluding Chapter of the Unique and Interesting Narrative in Pictures Which Was Begun in The Post-Dispatch Last Sunday.

WATCH THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH FOR THE ANSWER.



SPRINTY HURRIES WITH THE DOG.

